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CONTENTS

	Page
gressional score	ii
or on	399
and The Capitol	402
itical Issues	414
ssures Congress	416
idential Port	418
lic Laws - introduced	420
mittee Report	424
ate Charts	431
ee Chart	432
's End	iii
In gress	iv

No. 11

WEEK ENDING MARCH 11, 1960

1959 Lobby Spending Teamsters Topped List of 275 Groups

Page 404

SENATE REJECTS CLOTURE

Page 399

REGULATORY AGENCY BILL

Page 428

MIGRANT FARM WORKERS

Page 409

New Hampshire Primary Results

Page 414

Foreign Investments Bill Shelved

Page 400

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of March 11, 1960

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	64	35	1
HOUSE	279	152	6

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
Federal Education Aid (S 8) (HR 10128)	Hearings Completed	Reported 9/12/59	Passed 2/4/60
Student Disclaimer Affidavit (S 2929)		Ordered Reported	
Depressed Areas (S 722)	Reported 5/14/59	Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/23/59
Civil Rights (S 2391, 2814) (HR 8601, 10625)	Reported 8/20/59	Debate Underway	Hearings Completed
International Dvpt. Assn. (HR 11001)			
Supreme Court Powers (S 3) (HR 3)	Reported 6/2/59	Passed 6/24/59	Hearings Completed
Housing (HR 10213)	Approved 3/8/60		
Veterans' Benefits (S 1138) (HR 2258)	Hearings Underway	Reported 7/14/59	Passed 7/21/59
Social Security			
Health Insurance for Aged (S 2915) (HR 4700)	Hearings Completed		
Minimum Wage (S 1046)		Hearings Completed	
Unemployment Compensation (S 791) (HR 7177)			
Farm Bill (S 2759) (HR 10355)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Underway	
Sugar Act Extension (S 187)			
Mutual Security Program (S 3058)	Hearings Underway		
Bond Interest Rates (S 2813) (HR 10590)	Reported 2/29/60		
Corporate, Excise Taxes			
Postal Rate Increase (S 1923)	Hearings Scheduled		
Gas Tax Increase			
Regulatory Agency Rules (S 2374) (HR 4800, 6774)	Hearings Scheduled	Hearings Underway	
Clean Elections (S 2436)		Reported 7/23/59	Passed 1/25/60
Youth Conservation Corps (S 812)		Reported 7/17/59	Passed 8/13/59
Foreign Investments (HR 5)	Reported 2/19/60	Debate Suspended	
Passports (HR 9069) (S 2287, 2315)	Reported 9/4/59	Passed 9/8/59	Hearings Underway
International Court Powers (S Res 94)	No House Action Needed	Hearings Completed	

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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SENATE DEFEATS CLOTURE; HOUSE TAKES UP CIVIL RIGHTS

After four weeks of consideration of civil rights, the Senate March 10 rejected a motion to invoke cloture to end the filibuster. The same day it rejected an amendment that would have empowered the Attorney General to seek court injunctions to protect any civil right (Part III) and accepted an amendment limiting the penalties on a pending provision which would make obstruction of court orders for school desegregation a federal crime. (For voting, see chart p. 434)

The House March 10, by a 314-93 roll-call vote, adopted the rule (H Res 359) for debate on its civil rights bill. (For voting see chart p. 432. For provisions of House bill, see Weekly Report p. 249.)

In the Senate the around-the-clock session that began Feb. 29 and, with the exception of a recess over Sunday (March 6), continued until March 8, set an all-time record for an unbroken meeting. When the Senate recessed Saturday, March 5, it had met continuously (since its 15-minute recess March 2) for 83 hours, 3 minutes. The previous record, set in 1915, was 54 hours, 10 minutes. (Weekly Report p. 331)

The major part of the time was taken up with filibuster tactics and several roll-call votes on procedural matters. March 8, the Senate technically adjourned, went into a new legislative day, and Northerners were provided uninterrupted rest while the Journal was read. (For voting, see chart p. 431)

SPONSORS OF CLOTURE

The petition to invoke cloture on the civil rights debate was sponsored by Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) and submitted March 8. The bipartisan group that provided the first 16 signatures necessary to bring a vote on the petition were Democratic Sens. Douglas, Carroll (Colo.), Morse (Ore.), McNamara (Mich.), Hart (Mich.), Randolph (W. Va.), Williams (N.J.) and Clark (Pa.); and Republican Sens. Javits, Scott (Pa.), Keating (N.Y.), Bush (Conn.), Kuchel (Calif.), Cooper (Ky.), Allott (Colo.) and Case (N.J.). Fifteen more Democrats who also signed the petition, bringing the total number of signers to 31, were: Chavez (N.M.), Engle (Calif.), Humphrey (Minn.), Moss (Utah), Symington (Mo.), Muskie (Maine), McCarthy (Minn.), McGee (Wyo.), Gruening (Alaska), Church (Idaho), Kennedy (Mass.), Pastore (R.I.), Anderson (N.M.), Young (Ohio) and Bartlett (Alaska). (For cloture requirements, see Weekly Report p. 377).

The cloture move was strongly opposed by both Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.). Johnson March 8 said it was "premature", for he hoped the Senate first "might be able to find an area of agreement...a good, workable measure which will represent the views of 67 Members of the Senate". Johnson March 10 said there was nothing in his vote against cloture "which forecloses another stand under other circumstances". Dirksen March 8 said "we might proceed under better

circumstances if we were to wait until the House acts" and March 10 said his vote against ending debate on his own bill "may seem a little awkward...but with me it's a matter of time."

Javits' position was that the Senate should not have to wait until two-thirds of the Senators informally agreed on what should be in the final bill. March 8 he said: "The people of New York sent me here on the constitutional principle that it took a majority, not two-thirds, of the Senate to act." Douglas March 9 said if cloture were not voted, "we will be told" that "strong measures" must be dropped because of the filibuster threat. "The result will be a truncated bill", Douglas said.

The cloture motion was rejected March 10 by a roll-call vote of 42-53 (D 30-33; R 12-20). With four of the 99 Senators absent, this was 22 votes shy of the necessary two-thirds of the Senators present and voting (64 in this case). It was the first cloture vote since 1954, when the Senate failed to stop debate on an atomic energy bill by a vote of 44-42 (R 40-3; D 4-38; Ind. 0-1). (1954 Almanac p. 564) A cloture motion had not been successful since 1927.

INJUNCTIVE POWERS

The tabling of Part III by a 55-38 roll call marked the second defeat March 10 for civil rights groups and Senators who hoped to pass a bill stronger than the pending Administration bill.

The provision would have permitted the Attorney General to seek injunctions and federal court orders to (1) prevent public officials from depriving individuals of equal protection of the law because of race, color, religion or national origin; (2) prevent anyone from acting, threatening or conspiring to hinder a state official who was seeking to give an individual equal protection of the law; (3) prevent anyone from acting, threatening or conspiring to hinder execution of a court order protecting the right to equal protection; (4) prevent public officials from denying individuals or associations any right guaranteed by the 14th Amendment because they opposed racial segregation or other forms of denial of equal protection. Under the civil suit proceedings, there would be no trial by jury.

This provision was originally in Part III of the Administration's 1957 civil rights bill and was passed by the House but struck from the bill by the Senate. The 1957 Civil Rights Act gave the Attorney General this power only to protect voting rights and made special provisions for jury trials. (1957 Almanac p. 553) The Administration dropped Part III in 1959 and opposed its enactment, but it was introduced by proponents of stronger civil rights legislation in 1959 and civil rights groups strongly backed it. Roy Wilkins, representing the 50 organizations in the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, March 7 wired all but the 18 filibustering Southern Senators that Part III was "now more needed than ever to protect all civil rights".

In a move to reach a showdown on Part III, Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.), an avowed opponent of Part III, March 8 offered it as an amendment. Its proponents were reluctant to have a vote on it before cloture was invoked, but the issue was forced when Johnson, also anxious to eliminate Part III from further consideration, announced his intention to move that it be tabled. The Johnson motion carried by a 55-38 vote (D 34-28; R 21-10). In 1957, Part III was deleted by a 52-38 vote (D 34-13; R 18-25). (1957 Almanac p. 306)

By an 89-0 roll-call vote, the Senate March 10 agreed to an amendment offered by Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.). The Ervin amendment to the pending Administration bill's first section, making obstruction of court school desegregation orders a federal crime, reduced the proposed penalties from a \$10,000 fine and/or two years in prison to a maximum \$1,000 fine and/or one year in prison. The penalties in a parallel section of the pending House bill (HR 8601) would be up to \$1,000 in fine and/or 60 days in prison.

DEBATE -- March 10 -- Dirksen -- The President, when asked if he wanted Part III added, "No, not now."

Ervin -- Part III would "take the right of a trial by jury away from us".

Javits -- Part III would not give the Attorney General excessive power because every deprivation "upon the basis of which the Attorney General could sue in a civil court under Part III, he can now seek to have a person indicted for...under the criminal statutes."

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- The Senate killed Part III in 1957 because "we realized how far-reaching the proposal went" -- into labor regulations, social security, private schools, housing.

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- Part III would make the Attorney General "director general of integration."

Douglas -- Under current laws the average cost of a private suit is \$19,000; the average income of the Negro in the South is a little over \$2,000 per year; that is an important reason for giving the Attorney General power to institute suits.

SPACE FUNDS AUTHORIZATION

The House March 9, by a 399-10 roll-call vote, passed without amendment and sent to the Senate the National Aeronautics and Space Administration authorization bill (HR 10809) for fiscal 1961. It authorized appropriation of \$915 million for salaries, research and construction. (For voting, see chart p. 432)

The bill would provide \$391,425,000 more than was appropriated to NASA in fiscal 1960, counting a supplemental \$23 million passed by the House Feb. 23 (Weekly Report p. 294). Of the total authorized, \$238,123,000 was earmarked for the Huntsville, Ala., facility directed by Dr. Wernher von Braun which is scheduled for transfer from the Army to NASA. (Weekly Report p. 245)

The bill authorized \$134.3 million for research and development by the von Braun group on the superthrust Saturn rocket project. Another \$107.8 million was provided for research on manned space flight, Project Mercury.

BACKGROUND -- The \$915 million recommended by the House Science and Astronautics Committee in reporting the bill (H Rept 1333) March 3 was exactly the sum requested by the Administration. President Eisenhower originally requested \$802 million for NASA in fiscal 1961, but Feb. 8 asked Congress for an additional \$113 million for acceleration of the Saturn program.

HR 10809 was reported with the approval of the entire Committee membership except for Rep. Ken Hechler (D W.Va.). In minority views he said his negative vote was to protest Congressional neglect of education, but that he supported the bill in principle.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 10809 authorized:

Salaries and expenses	\$170,760,000
Research and development	621,453,000
Construction and equipment	122,787,000
TOTAL	\$915,000,000

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

The House March 9 postponed indefinitely further consideration of a bill (HR 5) to authorize the deferral of tax payments by U.S. firms making capital investments abroad. Opposition to the bill was so strong that its sponsors decided not to bring it to a vote. Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) said the bill would be taken up in the future, but that some changes would probably be made to make it more acceptable to the House.

As introduced by Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.), chairman of the Ways and Means Foreign Trade Subcommittee, HR 5 sought to permit U.S. firms to set up overseas branches which would be called foreign business corporations. U.S. taxes on the earnings of the foreign business corporations would be postponed as long as the profits were reinvested abroad. Not until the tax-deferred income was returned to the U.S. for distribution to corporate stockholders would it be subject to U.S. taxes.

HR 5 was considered under a closed rule that prohibited amendments. Before adoption of the rule Rep. Keith Thomson (R Wyo.) said he intended to offer a substitute rule that would permit House consideration of a bill (HR 4918), sponsored by James C. Davis (D Ga.), to amend the 1958 reciprocal trade agreements law. The bill, in effect, would make recommendations of the Tariff Commission binding upon the President. Rep. Thomson was prevented from offering his substitute when the House, by a 236-127 roll-call vote, agreed to "order the previous question", which brought the closed rule to an immediate vote. (For voting, see chart p. 432) The closed rule was adopted by voice vote.

During the March 8 debate the bill was criticized by Representatives of both parties who said it would injure U.S. industry and labor by causing a flood of low-cost imports. They also implied that the measure would result in tax exemptions for firms setting up foreign business corporations.

Rep. Homer Thornberry (D Texas) said the tax benefits granted to the foreign business corporations were necessary to enable them to compete with foreign subsidiary companies of U.S. firms which already enjoy tax deferral benefits and which are permitted to ship low-cost foreign made products back to the U.S. HR 5, he said, would deny the tax deferrals to any foreign business corporation deriving more than 10 percent of its income from exports to the U.S.

BACKGROUND -- Three days of hearings on HR 5 were held in July 1959. Early in 1960 the Ways and Means Committee added a series of amendments, the most important of which deleted a provision granting tax deductions on foreign-earned profits. When the bill was reported Feb. 19 (H Rept 1282), GOP Committee members listed objections to the measure in a separate statement. (Weekly Report p. 35)

POWELL ELECTION CHARGES

Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) March 8 urged the Senate to adopt a resolution (S Res 285) he had introduced authorizing the Rules and Administration Committee to investigate reports involving Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) that appeared in Drew Pearson's syndicated column in the Washington Post March 4, 5, and 7.

According to the columns which Williams read into the Congressional Record, Republican and Democratic party leaders in New York offered Powell money for his support for state tickets in the 1958 campaigns. The columns said Republicans offered Powell \$50,000 to support Nelson A. Rockefeller for Governor and Democrats offered him \$100,000 to support Averell Harriman; that Powell endorsed Harriman and was receiving payments totalling \$100,000 over 10 years from Manhattan County Democratic Leader Carmine G. DeSapio. The columns did not specify whether the alleged payments were campaign contributions, or what they constituted legally.

The columns also said Assistant U.S. Attorney Thomas A. Bolan, in charge of a grand jury investigating charges of federal income tax evasion against Powell, "let it be known that on March 18, 1957 he had received word from the Justice Department in Washington to abandon the grand jury investigation." This occurred, the columns said, in return for Powell's endorsement of Mr. Eisenhower in the 1956 Presidential campaign.

Powell was indicted, however, on May 8, 1958. His trial began March 8, 1960, after a number of postponements, before an all-white jury in New York. (Weekly Report p. 59)

Williams said Pearson's "charges are such that we as Members of Congress cannot sit back without either confirming or repudiating them."

IMMIGRATION QUOTAS

The House March 7 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 10419) authorizing increases in special non-quota immigration visas for Netherlands nationals expelled from Indonesia after the country gained its independence and Portuguese victims of an Azores Islands earthquake. The bill also extended for one year, through June 30, 1961, a program for admission of certain alien orphans adopted by United States citizens.

BACKGROUND -- The House Judiciary Committee March 1 reported HR 10419 (H Rept 1306) with an amendment extending the alien orphan program. The Committee said it currently was studying the advisability of continuing the program and so was not prepared to seek a longer extension than one year. The report said since September 1959 the Attorney General had approved a total of 210 petitions for adoption, denied 25 and 176 orphans had been admitted. The report said there was "demonstrated need" for the increased quotas for both the Dutch and Portuguese nationals. (1959 Almanac p. 198)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 10419: Increased from 1,500 to 2,000 the number of special non-quota visas available for Portuguese nationals.

Added one year's annual quota (3,136) to the number of special visas available for Netherlands nationals and extended the expiration date for issuance of the visas from June 30, 1960 to June 30, 1962.

Extended from June 30, 1960 to June 30, 1961 the special program for admission of alien orphans.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

The House March 9 passed, by a 406-4 roll-call vote, and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 10777) authorizing \$1,103,823,000 in fiscal 1961 for construction at military installations in the United States and abroad. Of the total, \$994,946,000 represented new authorizations and \$107,961,000 was for deficiency authorizations on projects begun in previous years. The bill covered 477 installations. An open rule for debate on the bill was adopted March 7 by a 311-1 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 432)

Over \$651 million, or about 59 percent of the total authorization, was for direct support of the ballistic missile programs of the three armed services. The Army was authorized \$14.3 million for development and testing of its Nike-Zeus anti-missile-missile system. The Navy was authorized \$15 million for a drydock for its Polaris submarines and the Air Force was authorized \$318 million for testing and training facilities for these weapon systems: Atlas, Titan and Minuteman ICBMs; Bomarc defense missiles; and Samos and Midas satellites.

BACKGROUND -- The Defense Department Feb. 4 asked Congress to authorize \$1,142,122,000 for fiscal 1961 military construction. The amount included new authorizations of \$992,053,000.

The Armed Services Committee March 2 unanimously reported (H Rept 1307) HR 10777, noting that most of the new authorizations were needed "to support new weapons developments and essential modernization of our bases." The report warned Congressmen that the transition to greater missile power would cause "reorientation and closing of some bases."

Although the total request was cut by approximately \$38 million, the Committee increased the Army National Guard authorization by \$505,000 over the budget request, for a total of \$12,673,000. This plus a carryover of \$11 million previously authorized would provide the Guard with \$20 million in fiscal 1961 for its spending program, which included the building of 74 new armories, the report said.

Total deficiency authorizations rose from \$4,329,000 in the fiscal 1960 bill to \$107,961,000; the largest deficiency was \$50 million to enable the Air Force to increase its Atlas missile sites from nine to 13.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 10777 authorized these funds:

Army	\$ 148,372,000
Navy	133,426,000
Air Force	651,148,000
Defense Department	20,000,000
Deficiencies	107,764,000
Reserve components	42,916,000
Army National Guard deficiency	197,000
TOTAL	\$1,103,823,000

The bill also authorized 9,786 family housing units, of which 8,718 were Capehart units, insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

DEBATE -- March 7 -- Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.), ranking minority member of the House Armed Services Committee -- The 35-0 Committee vote to report the bill showed that "defense involves no true partisanship." Defense Department programming had "become tighter... and better planned, and where we found in the past that we could cut larger amounts, we simply could not do that this year."

DOERFER RESIGNS

The White House March 10 announced the resignation of John C. Doerfer from the Federal Communications Commission, effective March 14, and the designation of FCC member Frederick W. Ford as his successor as chairman. Doerfer's resignation came within a week of his appearance before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Legislative Oversight Subcommittee for questioning on his association with George B. Storer, owner of several radio and television stations subject to FCC regulation. (See p. 425, 428)

Doerfer, in a March 10 letter of resignation to President Eisenhower, said, "I have not, nor will I, waver from my views that the best solution to modern-day Government regulation of complex industry problems demands a thorough knowledge of that industry and actual contact with the members thereof. Nonetheless, to avoid possible embarrassment to you and your Administration, I submit this resignation."

The President, in accepting the resignation, thanked Doerfer for his service but said he believed his decision was "a wise one".

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty March 10 said Doerfer's testimony had been examined by White House staff officials and that Doerfer had talked with Mr. Eisenhower for half an hour March 9 and offered his resignation then.

Doerfer has been an FCC member since 1953 and its chairman since July 1957. His successor, Ford, has been an FCC member since August 1957 and previously had served on the agency staff from 1947-53.

FOREIGN POLICY

- President's Trip -- President Eisenhower returned to Washington March 7 after an unscheduled extra day's rest in Puerto Rico following his Latin American tour. He made a televised report to the Nation March 8 on the two-week, 15,600-mile trip. (For text, see p. 418)

- Berlin -- Secretary of State Christian A. Herter disclosed March 9 that President Eisenhower had ruled out for the "present time" U.S. air flights into Berlin above the 10,000-foot ceiling that Soviet authorities have long sought to impose for the air corridors into the city.

- Disarmament -- Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) March 7 said the U.S. would enter the 10-nation East-West general disarmament talks in Geneva March 15 with no "concrete plan" for disarmament. He said the lack of a "clear-cut" program in this area was the "most gaping hole in American foreign policy." Kennedy said he was "certain that the President is sincere when he says we want disarmament -- but I am also afraid that the rest of the world is justified in wondering if we really do." He said there were "many powerful voices in the Government...who do not want disarmament" or "do not really believe in it." He said U.S. representatives at past disarmament conferences lacked both technical information and high-level policy support. Domestically, he said, "millions of jobs -- billions of dollars of national income -- are tied up in defense industries," and "fear of

disarmament can affect the stock market like the fear of war." In a move which he said was designed to develop the necessary technical information as well as provide policy planning both for disarmament negotiations and readjustment of the national economy, Kennedy March 10 introduced a bill (S 3173) to create an Arms Control Research Institute under the direction of the President. Kennedy's chief foreign policy campaign adviser, Rep. Chester Bowles (D Conn.) March 8 introduced a similar bill (HR 10977) in the House.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey said in a Senate speech March 8 that except for nuclear test ban proposals the U.S. had presented no specific disarmament control proposals to the Soviet Union since 1952. He introduced a bill (S 3155) creating a post of Assistant Secretary of State for Disarmament and Atomic Energy and asked support for a bill (S 2989) he introduced Feb. 4 which would create a "Manhattan-type" National Peace Agency to work out arms control measures.

- Cuba -- Herter March 7 denounced as "baseless, erroneous and misleading" an implication in a speech by Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro that the U.S. Government was responsible for the explosion of a French munitions ship in Havana harbor. He said Castro's remarks were unfounded, irresponsible, extremely provocative and "apparently calculated to transform the understanding sorrow of the Cuban people into resentment against the United States." The ship exploded March 4, killing more than 50 persons.

The Cuban government March 8 rejected Herter's reply as "insulting". In a news conference March 9, Herter said his words had been chosen carefully and added that whenever U.S.-Cuban relations took a turn for the better Castro and his aides "seem to go out of their way to make them more difficult." The U.S. and Cuba had exchanged notes in late February discussing prospects for holding talks on their outstanding differences.

Meanwhile, Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) of the House Agriculture Committee March 9 refused to sponsor an Administration proposal to alter provisions of the 1956 Sugar Act. Administration officials reportedly sought his support for a four-year extension of the Act, with a provision allowing the President to reduce the quota allotted to Cuba or other foreign producers if he felt the national interest required it. Cooley said after conferring with the Administration representatives that their plan constituted a "weapon of reprisal." Cooley long has backed a simple one-year extension of the Act beyond its Jan. 31 expiration date, on grounds that any interference with the quota provisions would hurt relations with Cuba as well as open the way to pressures from other foreign and domestic producers which could disrupt the entire quota system.

A number of Congressmen have called for changes in the Act as a result of Castro's attacks on the U.S., his seizure of American-owned property and his Feb. 13 five-year agreement with Soviet Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan for stepped-up sugar sales to the U.S.S.R. in return for farm and industrial machinery, technical advice, some cash, and a \$100 million 13-year credit.

SUPREME COURT ACTIONS

The Supreme Court March 7 ruled that a Los Angeles ordinance requiring that handbills show the name of the author and distributor was unconstitutional. In a 6-3 opinion delivered by Justice Hugo L. Black, the Court upheld an appeal by Manuel D. Talley, who was arrested March 22, 1958 while distributing a leaflet in front of a Los Angeles food market in connection with a labor dispute.

Black cited the role of anonymous political writings in the progress of American political freedom since the Revolutionary period. "Persecuted groups and sects from time to time throughout history have been able to criticize oppressive practices and laws either anonymously or not at all," Black said. Justice Tom C. Clark, joined by Justices Felix Frankfurter and Charles E. Whittaker in dissent, wrote: "The Constitution says nothing about freedom of anonymous speech."

The Court also ruled March 7 that the New York State Power Authority could legally take 1,383 acres held by the Tuscarora Indians for a reservoir as part of the Niagara River power project. Whittaker spoke for the majority in the 6-3 decision. He said the Tuscarora lands did not constitute a federal reservation within the meaning of the Federal Power Act because the Tuscarora Indian Nation owned them outright. Therefore they were subject to condemnation upon payment of just compensation, just as any individual's land would be.

Black, dissenting, said condemnation would breach Indian treaties recognized by Congress since 1794. "I regret that this court is to be the governmental agency that breaks faith with this dependent people," he said.

The Court March 7 agreed to hear the case of Raphael Konigsberg, who has been seeking unsuccessfully since 1953 to gain entrance to the California bar. Konigsberg claimed it was unconstitutional to deny him admission to the bar because of his refusal to say whether he had been a member of the Communist party.

CAPITAL GAINS TAX

The House Ways and Means Committee March 2-3 held hearings on bills (HR 10491, 10492) to amend the Internal Revenue Code by tightening tax regulations governing the sale of depreciable property. President Eisenhower in his Jan. 18 Budget Message asked Congress to revise the tax law so that profits made on the sale of depreciable personal property (machinery and equipment) would be treated as ordinary income, subject to the 52 percent corporate tax rate, rather than as long-term capital gains, subject to a tax rate of only 25 percent. (Weekly Report p. 102)

TESTIMONY -- March 2 -- Fred C. Scribner Jr., Under Secretary of the Treasury, said the legislation would prevent taxpayers from seizing an unfair tax advantage by depreciating their property over-rapidly. He explained that it would not apply to intangible property, such as trademarks, copyrights or patents, or to real estate. He said the only income that would be treated as ordinary gain would be that portion of the sale price of the property that already had been written off because of depreciation. For example, the value of a machine originally costing \$1,000 with an estimated service life of 10 years would depreciate \$488 in its first three years, leaving a taxable base of \$512. If the machine were then sold for \$700, the entire gain of \$188 would be taxed as

ordinary income. If the machine were sold for \$1,200 for a net gain of \$688, only \$488 -- the amount equal to depreciation -- would be subject to the 52 percent tax. The remaining \$200 would still be considered capital gains.

March 3 -- Spokesmen for the National Coal Assn., American Cotton Manufacturing Institute, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., Air Transport Assn., Machinery and Allied Products Institute, American Mining Congress and other business groups opposed the bill, saying inflation was the main reason firms could sell equipment for more than the purchase price.

FEDERAL JOBS, PAYROLLS

A study of fiscal 1961 budget requests for federal civilian jobs March 9 disclosed that the Administration has proposed 45,940 more Government jobs, outside the Defense Department military functions, than the estimated average for fiscal 1960. Overall employment requests for fiscal 1961 for Executive branch agencies, including the Defense Department, totaled 2,365,359. Of the total, 1,348,612 jobs were for civilian agencies. The requests, carrying an estimated payroll of \$12.8 billion, compared with the fiscal 1960 average employment totaling 2,334,715, and including 1,302,672 civilian agency jobs, and fiscal 1959 actual employment of 2,313,243, including 1,260,092 civilian agency jobs.

The study was made by the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D Va.), Committee chairman, said in a statement accompanying the study that figures showed increased requests in all civilian agencies except the Commerce Department, where the 1960 census brought fiscal 1960 Census Bureau employment to an unusual high. The only other decrease in job requests was for the Defense Department, where Byrd said there had been a gradual seven-year decrease.

The largest single increase was the Post Office Department's request for 581,959 jobs. This would be 18,276 more than average fiscal 1960 employment and 32,493 more than in fiscal 1959. The House Appropriations Committee in February denied the Post Office 7,000 new employees when it reported the fiscal 1960 Treasury-Post Office appropriations bill (HR 10569), and the House, in passing the bill Feb. 23, cut a total of \$82 million from postal requests, the largest postal cut ever made. (Weekly Report p. 294)

HEALTH FOR PEACE

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Health and Safety Subcommittee March 9 unanimously approved a joint resolution (H J Res 649) authorizing President Eisenhower to establish a \$10 million-a-year program of international medical research under the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. In addition to the \$10 million, the bill also provided for use of surplus foreign counterpart funds accumulated through sale of surplus crops to finance the research. The bill was sponsored by Subcommittee Chairman Kenneth A. Roberts (D Ala.) and was a revised version of the "Health for Peace Act" (S J Res 41) passed by the Senate in May 1959. The Senate measure provided an annual \$50 million authorization and established a new Institute under the Public Health Service, with the HEW Secretary in general charge. The Administration gave only limited support to the bill, favoring establishment of the program directly under the President, with an "open end" authorization as part of mutual security funds. (1951 Almanac p. 197)

PRESSURE GROUPS SPENT \$4.1 MILLION ON LOBBYING IN 1959

Money spent by organized pressure groups to influence Congress in 1959 topped \$4 million for the second successive year. Lobby spending, as reported to Congress by the lobbies themselves, totaled \$4,101,287, a slight decrease from the 1958 figure. (See box p. 405 and 1959 Almanac p. 678)

Congressional Quarterly's tabulation of lobby spending during 1959 was based on the financial reports submitted by 275 registered pressure groups during the year. Under the 1946 Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, groups spending money to influence Congressional legislation must register with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House and must file reports showing how much they spent each quarter. (See box p. 407)

Teamsters Lead

A major development revealed by the Congressional Quarterly survey was the emergence of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters as a high-powered pressure group. Because of its opposition to various labor measures considered by Congress last year, the Teamsters Union added its name to the roster of registered lobby groups June 29, 1959. By the end of the second quarter, only a day later, the 1.6 million-member union reported that it had spent over \$19,000. During the third quarter, July 1 to Sept. 30, the Teamsters put out more than \$177,000 in an unsuccessful abortive attempt to forestall the passage of a "tough" labor bill. It was during this quarter that the House debated the Teamster-opposed Landrum-Griffin bill (HR 8400) which formed the basis of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (PL 86-257). (1959 Almanac p. 156)

By the end of the year, the Teamsters reported spending \$242,951.95 on lobbying, over \$100,000 more than the second highest spender, the Temporary Committee on Taxation of the Mutual Life Insurance Companies.

The Temporary Committee spent \$140,565.76 through the first three-quarters of 1959. A fourth quarter report had not been filed through March 8. The life insurance industry in 1959 lobbied for modifications in a bill setting up a new formula for taxing the income of insurance firms. President Eisenhower signed the bill into law June 25 (PL 86-69). (1959 Almanac p. 203)

In listing the spending reports, Congressional Quarterly has divided all the active lobby groups into six broad categories reflecting general legislative interests. In all, 149 of the groups reporting their spending during 1959 were engaged in business or in the promotion of business interests. They spent \$1,609,187.87.

Thirty-four employee and labor groups, led by the Teamsters, reported spending \$1,206,860.38. The legislative department of the AFL-CIO spent \$132,053.95; other AFL-CIO departments and affiliates put out an additional \$584,401.39.

The professional category, which includes the American Medical Assn. and the National Education Assn., reported expenditures of \$340,022.95. Organizations representing various civic and social welfare interests, such

Top Spenders

Eleven organizations said they spent more than \$75,000 on lobbying in 1959. The reported spending of the 11 groups compared to their reported spending in 1958:

Organization	1959	1958
International Brotherhood of Teamsters	\$242,951.95	*
Mutual Life Insurance Companies, Temporary Committee on Taxation	140,565.76	*
AFL-CIO	132,053.95	\$133,348.29
National Education Assn.	106,399.15	85,788.15
American Farm Bureau Federation	105,038.00	97,606.00
American Legion	102,132.68	97,336.77
American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies	99,598.50	14,654.73
International Assn. of Machinists, District Lodge No. 44 (Washington, D.C.)	90,696.40	78,282.63
National Farmers Union	82,156.99	88,293.18
National Housing Conference	78,571.74	68,744.44
U.S. Savings and Loan League	77,287.65	72,182.57

* Not registered in 1958.

as the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, said they spent \$501,849.38. The farm lobby, led by the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Farmers Union, spent \$312,615.18 to influence the lawmakers, and the veterans' lobby, led by the American Legion, spent \$130,751.81.

Tariff Group Drops

One organization which in recent years was near the top among lobby spenders almost dropped out of sight during 1959. The American Tariff League Inc., which reported spending almost \$132,000 in 1958, spent only \$8,784.00 in 1959. The League, a protectionist group founded in 1885, underwent reorganization July 1, 1959. It changed its name to the Trade Relations Council of the U.S. and apparently either drastically cut down its lobbying activities or it changed its reporting techniques. (1959 Weekly Report p. 797)

One of the weaknesses of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act is that it permits pressure groups to decide for themselves what they shall report as lobby expenditures. Some organizations list all of their expenses -- salaries, overhead costs and administrative expenses; others say only a small percentage of their total expenditures can be regarded as lobby spending.

275 REGISTERED LOBBIES AND WHAT THEY SPENT IN 1959

Following is a list of 275 registered lobby groups and the amounts each reported spending in 1959 for lobbying activities. The organizations are divided alphabetically into six categories: Business, Citizens, Employee and Labor, Farm, Military and Veterans, and Professional. Many groups still have not filed their final fourth quarter reports (the deadline was Jan. 20). The number of asterisks following spending figures indicates the last quarter for which report was made: a single asterisk (*) for the first quarter, a double asterisk (**) for the second quarter, three asterisks (***) for the third. All others reported at end of fourth quarter. Groups that filed reports but reported no spending are marked "None."

Business Groups

Aerospace Industries Assn.	\$44,488.05
Aircraft Service Assn.	17,691.81
Air Transport Assn. of America	15,880.24
American Automobile Assn.	None
American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages Inc.	None
American Carpet Institute Inc.	390.60***
American Cotton Manufacturers Institute Inc.	28,169.53
American Gas Assn.	None
American Hotel Assn.	5,266.61
American Life Convention	1,917.06
American Merchant Marine Institute Inc.	20,672.95
American Paper and Pulp Assn.	None
American Petroleum Institute	35,549.00
American Pulpwood Assn.	None
American Retail Federation	15,380.36
American Short Line Railroad Assn.	15,512.81
American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies	99,598.50
American Sugar Beet Policy Committee	38.14
American Textile Machinery Assn.	None
American Thrift Assembly	11,690.02***
American Tramp Shipowners Assn. Inc.	34,160.28
American Trucking Assns. Inc.	62,744.23
American Warehousemen's Assn.	None
Arkansas Railroad Committee	2,927.16
Associated General Contractors of America Inc.	1,100.00
Associated Third Class Mail Users	1,000.00

Yearly Totals

Total spending reported by groups under the Regulation of Lobbying Act for each full year since the law's enactment.

Year	Spending	Year	Spending
1959	\$4,101,287	1953	\$4,445,841
1958	4,132,719	1952	4,823,981
1957	3,818,177	1951	8,771,097
1956	3,957,120	1950	10,303,204
1955	4,365,843	1949	7,969,710
1954	4,286,158	1948	6,763,480
		1947	5,191,856

Assn. of American Railroads	\$59,905.34
Assn. of American Shipowners	None
Assn. of Casualty and Surety Companies	8,874.60
Assn. of Western Railways	2,345.00
Atlantic Refining Co.	3,021.89
Blue Cross Commission	None
Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Assn.	1,957.05
Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.	33,432.00
Cities Service Petroleum Inc.	None
Classroom Periodical Publishers Assn.	None***
Clear Channel Broadcasting Service	None
Colorado Railroad Assn.	1,939.21
Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing	1,000.00
Committee for Oil Pipe Lines	None
Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing	33,389.23
Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries Inc.	3,455.76
Council of State Chambers of Commerce	4,616.71
Credit Union National Assn. Inc.	4,076.15
Eastern Meat Packers Assn.	337.50
Florida Railroad Assn.	6,792.34
Fluorspar Consumers Committee	16,795.62
Gas Appliance Manufacturers Assn. Inc.	88.50
Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn.	104.94
Group Health Assn. of America	868.00
Hardwood Plywood Manufacturers Committee	None**
Health Insurance Assn. of America	9,351.49
Home Manufacturers Assn.	8,800.00
Illinois Railroad Assn.	3,258.37
Independent Advisory Committee to the Trucking Industry Inc.	None**
Independent Natural Gas Assn. of America	None
Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel Inc.	268.30
Interstate Manufacturers Assn.	15.00
Iron Ore Lessors Assn. Inc.	4,314.17
Jewelry Industry Tax Committee Inc.	128.88***
Lake Carriers Assn.	None***
Life Insurance Assn. of America	34,588.71
Manufacturing Chemists of America	9,900.00
Michigan Hospital Service	5,282.30
Mutual Life Insurance Companies, Temporary Committee on Taxation	140,565.76***
National Agricultural Limestone Institute	7,512.08
National Associated Businessmen Inc.	3,577.48
National Assn. of Direct Selling Companies	153.63
National Assn. of Electric Companies	53,256.55

Lobby Spending - 3

National Assn. of Frozen Food Packers	None
National Assn. of Home Builders of the U.S.	\$35,551.55***
National Assn. of Insurance Agents	28,485.39
National Assn. of Margarine Manufacturers	None
National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks	1,335.97
National Assn. of Plumbing Contractors	3,000.00
National Assn. of Postmasters of the U.S.	597.73
National Assn. of Real Estate Boards	32,853.31***
National Assn. of Refrigerated Warehouses Inc.	None**
National Assn. of Travel Organizations	2,738.00
National Audio-Visual Assn.	502.49**
National Automobile Dealers Assn.	9,383.85**
National Board of Fire Underwriters	1,250.00**
National Bureau of Lathing and Plastering	None***
National Business Publications Inc.	2,554.53
National Canners Assn.	18,565.81
National Coal Assn.	None
National Committee for Effective Design Legislation	9,250.99
National Committee for Insurance Taxation	58,225.53
National Committee for Municipal Bonds Inc.	2,458.24***
National Committee on Parcel Post Size and Weight Limitations	None
National Committee to Liberalize the Tariff Laws for Art	2,178.50***
National Community Television Assn., Inc.	21,488.66
National Congress of Petroleum Retailers Inc.	1,548.68
National Conference on Repeal of Taxes on Transportation	339.68
National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Assn.	25.00***
National Cotton Council of America	25,944.46
National Council of Business Mail Inc.	2,076.77
National Crushed Limestone Institute	1,963.50
National Economic Council Inc.	2,283.70
National Electrical Contractors Assn. Inc.	None
National Electrical Manufacturers Assn.	6,459.71
National Federation of Independent Business Inc.	31,155.05
National Fisheries Institute	289.26**
National Food Brokers Assn.	1,264.00***
National Independent Automobile Dealers Assn.	2,369.18
National Independent Meat Packers Assn.	7,638.69
National League of Insured Savings Assn.	11,208.18
National Lumber Manufacturers Assn.	3,770.34
National Parking Assn.	None
National Postal Committee for Books	None**
National Retail Merchants Assn.	20,113.76
National Retail Furniture Assn.	None
National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn.	1,937.17
National Shoe Manufacturers Assn.	1,322.84
National Small Business Men's Assn.	18,697.11
National Tax Equality Assn.	16,061.99
National Tax Relief Coalition	475.00

Breakdown by Category

Here are the number of organizations reporting and the total amount spent in 1959 in each of the group classifications of the lobby interests:

Category	Number Reporting	Amount Reported
Business	149	\$1,609,187.87
Citizens	48	501,849.38
Employee and Labor	34	1,206,860.38
Farm	20	312,615.18
Military and Veterans	8	130,751.81
Professional	16	340,022.94
TOTAL	275	\$4,101,287.56

National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Assn.	\$ 392.35
Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy	60,528.63
New York Antique and Art Dealers Assn.	None***
New York and New Jersey Dry Dock Assn.	16,634.91
New York Stock Exchange	12,000.00
Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Assn.	48.84***
Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute - Government Relations Committee	None
Ohio Railroad Assn.	2,989.84
Pacific American Tankship Assn.	6,500.00
Pitcairn Co.	5,281.93
Peoples Water Service Co.	1,827.76***
Public Information Committee of the Cotton Industries	12,008.79
Science Materials Center Inc.	315.55
Scientific Apparatus Makers Assn., Laboratory Apparatus and Optical Instrument Sections	1,565.84***
Seaboard and Western Airlines	1,180.00
Silver Users Assn.	3,267.34
Six Agency Committee	12,770.13
Southern Pine Industry Committee	1,593.27
Southern States Industrial Council	70,538.61
Television Service Assn. of Metropolitan Washington, Inc.	30.00
Trade Relations Council of the U.S. Inc.	8,784.00
Transportation Assn. of America	None
Union Producing Co. and United Gas Pipe Line Co.	3,345.83
United States Cuban Sugar Council	3,855.94
United States-Japan Trade Council	1,286.00
United States Savings and Loan League	77,287.65
United States Trotting Assn.	None
United States Trust Co. of New York	1,356.68
Washington, D.C. Board of Trade	None
Waterways Council Opposed to Regulation Extension	9,786.46

Western States Meat Packers Assn. Inc. \$ 161.86***
Wherry Housing Assn. 28,335.13

Citizens' Groups

Aircraft Owners and Pilots Assn.	None	
American Cancer Society	\$28,858.33	
American Civil Liberties Union Inc.	1,579.30	
American Israel Public Affairs Committee	14,161.75	
American Justice Assn.	694.50	
American Parents Committee Inc.	8,767.76	
American Yugoslav Claims Committee	875.37	
Area Employment Expansion Committee	7,325.32	
Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation	5,977.35	
Campaign for the 48 States	None***	
Christian Amendment Movement	16,251.87	
Citizens Committee on Natural Resources	3,736.56**	
Citizens Foreign Aid Committee	None***	
Committee for Collective Security	1,314.84	
Committee for a National Trade Policy, Legislative Committee	103.47	
Committee for the Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property	200.00	
Conference on State Defense	None	
Committee to Strengthen the Frontiers of Freedom	38,985.23	
Cooperative League of the U.S.A. Assn. Inc.	1,100.00	
Council of Conservationists	None	
Council for Exceptional Children	135.30**	
Family Tax Assn.	16,800.39	
Far East Group, Inc.	1,527.17	
Florida Inland Navigation District	5,912.54	
Florida Ship Canal Navigation District	6,386.45	
Foreign Policy Clearing House	26,881.54	
Friends Committee on National Legislation	26,465.69	
General Federation of Women's Clubs	None	
Home Town Free Television Assn.	1,906.01	
Japanese American Citizens League	750.00	
Liberty Under Law Inc.	367.93	
National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People	None	
National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders	10,000.00	
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	None	
National Council, Junior Order, United American Mechanics	1,050.25	
National Housing Conference	78,571.74	
National Multiple Sclerosis Society	3,159.16	
National Reclamation Assn.	48,026.55	
National Rehabilitation Assn.	699.78	
National Rivers and Harbors Congress	49,029.97	
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union	7,356.70	
Society for Animal Protection Legislation	3,622.98	

Law on Spending Reports

The Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 requires spending reports to be filed quarterly by anybody who "directly or indirectly, solicits, collects or receives money or any other thing of value to be used principally to aid, or the principal purpose of which person is to aid, in the accomplishment of any of the following purposes: (a) the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the U.S.; (b) to influence, directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the U.S." A Supreme Court decision in 1954 (U.S. v. Harriss, 347 US 612) in effect limited the lobby law's applicability to "direct communication with Members of Congress."

The Act's vagueness on what constitutes lobby spending permits pressure groups to decide for themselves what they shall report as lobby expenditures. The Act specifies that all registered organizations file financial reports by the 10th day of the month following the end of the quarter.

Texas Water Conservation Assn.	\$37,417.58
Townsend Plan Inc.	None
Trustees for Conservation	13,915.08
United Cerebral Palsy Assns. Inc.	5,171.52
Washington Home Rule Committee Inc.	22,097.65
West Coast Inland Navigation District	4,665.75

Employee and Labor Groups

Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Assn.	\$ 1,604.03
Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America Inc. (AFL-CIO)	10,624.51
American Federation of Musicians (AFL-CIO)	35,641.89
AFL-CIO	132,053.95
AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.	65,930.70
AFL-CIO Maritime Committee	34,678.63
America's Wage Earners Protective Conference	5,428.45
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	36,816.63
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (AFL-CIO)	63,142.06
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (AFL-CIO)	15,570.83
Division 689, Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (AFL-CIO)	514.95
Government Employees Council (AFL-CIO)	25,963.27
Illinois State Conference of Building and Construction Trades	2,687.54
International Assn. of Machinists (AFL-CIO)	12,137.80

Lobby Spending - 5

International Assn. of Machinists, District Lodge No. 44 (AFL-CIO)	\$90,696.40	National Assn. of Soil Conservation Districts	\$ 1,822.48
International Brotherhood of Teamsters	242,915.95	National Assn. of Wheat Growers	3,917.64
International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (AFL-CIO)	3,718.00	National Council of Farmer Cooperatives	9,551.26
Labor-Management Maritime Committee	19,288.38	National Farmers Union, Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America	82,156.99
National Assn. of Letter Carriers (AFL-CIO)	59,077.00	National Grange	43,704.00
National Assn. of Motor Bus Operators	4,787.59	National Independent Dairies Assn.	1,122.01
National Assn. of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees (AFL-CIO)	7,185.33	National Livestock Tax Committee	None
National Assn. of Postal Supervisors	19,141.85	National Milk Producers Federation	16,969.83
National Assn. of Retired Civil Employees	4,500.00	National Wool Growers Assn.	13,126.20
National Council of Naval Air Station Employees	2,341.00	Plains Cotton Growers Assn.	2,100.00
National Federation of Federal Employees	39,667.52	Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Assn.	600.00
National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL-CIO)	74,406.23	Tobacco Associates Inc.	4,113.00
National Postal Clerks' Union	20,411.56		
National Postal Transport Assn. (AFL-CIO)	29,113.79		
National Rural Letter Carriers Assn.	36,517.35		
Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen	14,335.88		
Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture	1,633.60		
Railroad Pension Conference	249.68		
Railway Labor Executives Assn. (AFL-CIO) [†]	56,000.00		
Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government	38,042.03		
<i>[†]The Railway Labor Executive Assn. is composed of the chief executives of 22 labor organizations; 21 are AFL-CIO and one is unaffiliated.</i>			
Farm Groups			
American Farm Bureau Federation	\$105,038.00	American Dental Assn.	\$43,981.98
American National Cattlemen's Assn.	11,276.48	American Hospital Assn.	48,594.18
Florida Citrus Mutual	7,825.20	American Library Assn.	13,518.98
Florida Fruit and Vegetable Assn.	3,499.34	American Medical Assn.	48,009.37
Forest Farmers Assn. Cooperative	747.98	American Nurses' Assn. Inc.	24,139.04
Institute of American Poultry Industries	4,198.58	American Optometric Assn. Inc.	10,648.28
Milk Industry Fundation	None	American Osteopathic Assn.	2,129.42
Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers' Assn. Inc.	846.19	American Veterinary Medical Assn.	2,273.18
		American Vocational Assn. Inc.	None
		Assn. of American Medical Colleges	10,860.14
		Assn. of American Physicians and Surgeons Inc.	3,750.00
		Medical Society of Washington, D.C.	None
		National Assn. of Social Workers	8,940.00
		National Education Assn. of the U.S., Division of Legislation and Federal Relations	106,399.15
		National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs Inc.	4,101.84
		National Society of Professional Engineers	12,677.38

Military and Veterans' Groups

American Legion	\$102,132.68
American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS)	3,125.00
Disabled American Veterans	6,500.00
Disabled Officers Assn.	15,010.50
Jewish War Veterans of America	745.78
Military Survivors Inc.	3,237.85
Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S.	None
Retired Officers Assn.	None

Professional Groups

American Dental Assn.	\$43,981.98
American Hospital Assn.	48,594.18
American Library Assn.	13,518.98
American Medical Assn.	48,009.37
American Nurses' Assn. Inc.	24,139.04
American Optometric Assn. Inc.	10,648.28
American Osteopathic Assn.	2,129.42
American Veterinary Medical Assn.	2,273.18
American Vocational Assn. Inc.	None
Assn. of American Medical Colleges	10,860.14
Assn. of American Physicians and Surgeons Inc.	3,750.00
Medical Society of Washington, D.C.	None
National Assn. of Social Workers	8,940.00
National Education Assn. of the U.S., Division of Legislation and Federal Relations	106,399.15
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs Inc.	4,101.84
National Society of Professional Engineers	12,677.38

PROBLEMS OF MIGRANT FARM WORKERS

Within the next six weeks, the President's Committee on Migratory Labor and the Department of Labor will release reports on the working conditions and pay of domestic migrant farm workers in the United States.

With the Labor Department report, which covers all farm workers, not only migrants, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell is expected to offer specific proposals for federal legislation to improve conditions among agricultural workers.

In the Senate, a Labor and Public Welfare Special Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, headed by Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D N.J.), has been studying the migrant worker problem since 1959. Williams Feb. 25 said he hoped for 1960 Senate action on several migrant worker bills he was sponsoring.

This Fact Sheet gives a complete background to the migrant farm labor issue, describing the status of domestic migrant farm workers under federal and state law, the role of migrant workers in the farm labor force, the proposals for changes in the law, and the stands of government and private groups on the proposed changes.

Numbers and Routes

At the time of the 1954 Census of Agriculture, 9.6 million persons were working on farms in the United States. About 4 million of them were wage workers, the rest farm operators and their families. Of the wage workers, about 2 million were seasonal hired workers employed chiefly on cotton, vegetable, fruit and nut farms -- primarily large-scale commercial enterprises. Forty-eight percent of these seasonal workers were employed in seven states -- Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

Domestic migratory farm workers, those traveling outside the localities where they normally lived to meet unique seasonal demands, constituted about 20 percent to 25 percent (500,000 persons) of all seasonal workers in the years 1953-58. (In addition, about 350,000 foreign workers, largely Mexicans, were brought into the country each year under special legislation (PL 82-78) for seasonal farm work. Problems of the imported foreign laborers, however, are somewhat different from those of domestic farm workers, and are not treated in this Fact Sheet except in the box on p. 412)

There are five principal patterns of farm labor migration in the United States, according to the Department of Labor:

1. The East Coast movement begins in the winter, with migration of farm workers out of the Southeastern states to work in the Florida harvest. There they join local workers and other migrants from Puerto Rico and Texas. In the spring, the workers from the Southeastern states move from Florida up the Atlantic seaboard, some as far as New England. In the fall, the movement recedes until it is localized in Florida again in December. This movement consists of about 50,000 workers, chiefly Negroes, traveling either in their own cars or in buses and trucks owned by crew leaders.

2. In April in Texas, migrants move up into the North Central, Mountain and Pacific Northwest states working sugar-beet and fruit crops. After midsummer the workers move into other crops and states. Approximately 75,000 workers, almost entirely of Mexican descent, participate annually in this migratory work.

3. Also beginning in Texas and working north, combine crews harvest the wheat and small grains, ending in Montana, North Dakota and even Canada. About 50,000 men are involved, most of their work related to machine operation.

4. Beginning in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, the Southwest's cotton harvesters move up through Texas and then westward into New Mexico, Arizona and southern California. The activity lasts through July to late December and involves about 100,000 workers, chiefly of Mexican descent, traveling in groups together with their families.

5. The Western states movement involves over 100,000 workers, mostly in southern California and other Pacific Coast States, who work up and down the Pacific Coast on a wide selection of crops, chiefly vegetables, fruits and nuts. Their harvest work lasts approximately from May through December.

Status Under Law

The following compilation shows the position of agricultural workers under state and federal legislation. It is based on a study by the Department of Labor and reflects the situation as of August 1959:

• **WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION** -- Fifteen states and Puerto Rico have some specific coverage of agricultural workers. Only California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Ohio, Vermont and Puerto Rico cover farm workers in the same way as other workers. Coverage is compulsory in California, Ohio, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, but elective in Connecticut and Vermont -- workers are covered unless the employer "elects" not to come under the act. The New Jersey law is elective but expressly provides that farmers are not required to carry insurance. In Massachusetts, coverage is compulsory for non-seasonal workers and elective for seasonal workers. In the other eight states -- Arizona, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Wyoming -- only agricultural workers engaged in certain specific farm occupations, usually machinery operators, are covered. The laws of Arizona, Minnesota, New York and Oklahoma are compulsory; those of Kentucky, Louisiana, South Dakota and Wyoming are elective. In most other states, if the law does not specify either compulsory or voluntary coverage, farmers may voluntarily insure under the compensation law.

• **MINIMUM WAGES** -- Hawaii and Puerto Rico have minimum-wage laws specifically applicable to agricultural workers. Hawaii requires \$1 an hour for agricultural work in any work week in which the employer has 20 or more employees. In Puerto Rico the statutory rates vary from 25 cents an hour to \$5.50 per day for

different kinds of farm work. The rates under both laws apply to men, women, and minors. In the remaining states and territories, only the laws of California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Kansas, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin are broad enough to cover agriculture but they apply to women and minors only, except in Washington. (However, a minimum-wage law passed in 1959 in Washington applying to men, women and minors set a minimum-wage rate of \$1 per hour but excluded agriculture from coverage.) In these states, the laws do not set minimum-wage rates but provide for setting of such rates by administrative order. Wisconsin has been the only state to issue such orders, which require 50 cents per hour for industrialized agriculture, while in non-industrialized agriculture the rate was set at 50 cents per hour for less than 45 hours per week, and \$9.50 with board and lodging, or \$13.75 with board only for a work week of 45 hours or longer.

The minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act do not cover agriculture. (For FLSA, see Weekly Report p. 349)

• **WAGE PAYMENT AND COLLECTION** -- The general wage payment laws in a number of states are sufficiently broad to cover farm employees. In California and Massachusetts the laws apply expressly to farm workers while in Minnesota the law requires regular paydays for "transient" labor. Concerning wage collection, the laws of Alaska, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington, Wisconsin and Puerto Rico are broad enough to cover claims of farm workers. They authorize the state labor departments to enlist legal procedures in order to collect back wages for workers.

• **RIGHT TO ORGANIZE** -- While 13 states have labor relations acts which recognize the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively, only those of Kansas, Wisconsin and Puerto Rico "appear to be broad enough to cover all agricultural workers," according to the Department of Labor. Hawaii exempts workers engaged in feeding and milking of the cow but "presumably" includes all other agricultural workers in coverage under the act, the Department said. The other nine state laws specifically exempt agricultural workers from coverage.

The Federal Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act specifically exempted agricultural laborers from provisions protecting the right to organize and bargain. However, the 1959 amendments to the Act brought farm workers under provisions limiting secondary boycotts and picketing by unions. (1959 Almanac p. 169)

• **CHILD LABOR** -- Eight states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico set a minimum age for children employed in agriculture after school hours. The age is 14 in Alaska, Connecticut (applicable to employers in any week they employ more than 15 employees), Hawaii, Missouri, New York, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. In New Jersey the minimum age is 12, in California it is 12 during vacations and 14 on school days. In Utah the minimum age is 10. Fourteen states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico set a minimum age for agricultural work during school hours. The age is 16 in Florida, Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Virginia and Puerto Rico. Hawaii sets a minimum age of 16 for a child "required" to attend school and 14 otherwise; in California and Pennsylvania the age is 15 ordinarily but 14 under certain conditions. Connecticut, Massachusetts, Missouri, Utah and the District of Columbia set a minimum of 14. In most states compulsory school-attendance

laws supplement (or substitute for) child-labor laws by requiring attendance up to age 16. Many states permit children under 16, and in some cases 14, to be excused from school work for farm work. For migratory farm children, since school laws often do not apply to them, sustained school attendance is often curtailed.

The Federal Fair Labor Standards Act sets a minimum age of 16 for agricultural employment during school hours, but does not regulate child labor in agriculture during non-school hours. In addition, under the Sugar Act, if producers desire maximum benefits they may not employ persons under 14, or permit those of 14 and 15 to work over eight hours a day in the cultivation or harvesting of sugar beets or cane.

• **FARM LABOR CAMPS** -- Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming and several other states have laws or regulations that apply to all privately-owned labor camps housing employees or specifically to camps for migratory agricultural workers. The statutes range from limited regulation in some states to comprehensive regulation in others. They usually set requirements for sanitation, housing and location and construction of the camp.

• **FARM LABOR CONTRACTORS** -- California, Oregon, Texas, Washington and Puerto Rico have laws that cover labor contractors and crew leaders who, for a fee, recruit farm workers. Contractors are required to obtain licenses, comply with certain requirements as to records, refrain from engaging in certain undesirable practices, and, usually, to file a bond. New York does not require farm labor contractors to obtain licenses, but does require them and crew leaders, or anyone bringing 10 or more migrant workers into the state, to register with the Industrial Commission. Employers are prohibited from using the services of those not registered. The Commission may revoke, suspend, or refuse to renew registrations for reasons including violation of labor or penal laws, or giving false information to workers about the terms, conditions or existence of employment. Those registering must keep records and give the Commission data on wages, housing, working conditions and other information. This data must also be given to the worker. New Jersey regulations on migratory camps include requiring farm labor contractors and crew leaders to register annually. Pennsylvania also requires registration and places certain duties and responsibilities upon crew leaders who "directly or indirectly" recruit migratory workers. In some other states, according to the Department of Labor, laws regulating private employment agencies appear comprehensive enough to apply to labor contractors.

• **TRANSPORTATION OF FARM WORKERS** -- Several states including California, Colorado, Connecticut, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania and West Virginia have laws or regulations setting safety standards for vehicles used in the transportation of farm workers.

Federal law also authorizes the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish reasonable requirements for certain carriers of migrant farm workers by motor vehicle, with respect to passenger comfort, operator qualifications and safety of operation and equipment. Requirements apply to those transporting migrant workers over 75 miles, if such transportation is across state lines, the District of Columbia, U.S. territories or a foreign country.

ICC regulations list qualifications of such drivers, including physical fitness and minimum age of 21, and they place a limitation on drivers' hours of work. The regulations also require passenger protection from cold, stops for meals at least every six hours and rest stops. In addition, the regulations require vehicles to have side walls and ends, seats with back rests and smooth floors.

• UNEMPLOYMENT AND DISABILITY INSURANCE -- Federal and state general unemployment insurance laws exclude agricultural labor. The Hawaii Agricultural Unemployment Compensation Law of 1957, however, covered some agricultural workers. Puerto Rico has a program which covers farm workers in the sugar industry.

The four states that provide for temporary disability benefits -- California, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island -- exempt agricultural workers.

• SOCIAL SECURITY -- 1956 amendments to the Federal Social Security Act provided that a person employed in agricultural enterprises earns Social Security Old Age and Survivors Insurance credit for his work for each farm operator who pays him \$150 or more cash wages annually. The amendments also provided that if an employee did farm work for an employer on 20 or more days during a year for cash pay figured on a time basis, such pay was covered by the Act.

President's Committee

President Eisenhower in 1956 established the President's Committee on Migratory Labor "to aid the various federal agencies in mobilizing and stimulating more effective programs and services for migrants and in providing service to state and local areas through their constituent members." The Committee, composed of the Secretaries of Labor (chairman), Agriculture, Interior, and Health, Education and Welfare, and the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, succeeded an interdepartmental coordinating committee created in 1954.

In its initial report to the President in 1956, the Committee identified migratory farm labor as highly seasonal and in many areas frequently of short duration and added, "Annual earnings from this type of employment are generally low, traveling and housing conditions are often below minimum standards and, as a result of migration, the educational opportunities for migrant children are reduced."

The report outlined a 12-point action program as a guide for emphasis by member agencies:

(1) Efforts should be directed not only to ameliorating the conditions of migratory workers, but also to reducing the needs for such workers to migrate.

(2) The problems should be approached broadly, covering the workers not only while in migrant status, but also at their home base.

(3) Selected localities should be studied in detail to determine present and anticipated housing needs of domestic migratory workers and their families, and the prospects and conditions of meeting these needs.

(4) Assistance should be given in the promotion of state migratory labor committees and in service to these committees after they are appointed. (When this was suggested in 1956 there were 12 state committees established. As of 1960, there were 25.)

(5) Possibilities should be explored of developing demonstration projects for migrant farm workers similar to, and where appropriate, closely integrated with, those

for the low income farm families (Rural Development Program).

(6) Migrant workers' income and employment opportunities should be studied in relation to the over-all economic and social problems of migration.

(7) Local labor resources should be more fully utilized as a way of reducing the need for migratory workers.

(8) More extensive use should be made of planned seasonal work schedules.

(9) States should be encouraged to modify their residence restrictions and to provide agricultural migrant workers with the rights and privileges of residents in the communities in which they work.

(10) Farm employers should be encouraged to improve labor-management practices and relations.

(11) Education of migrant children, youths and adults should be given special emphasis.

(12) Cooperation of national and other volunteer organizations should be enlisted in carrying out the recommendations and objectives of the Committee.

The Committee's second report, setting forth the progress achieved in these 12 areas, was expected in March or April.

Recruitment Regulations

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell Nov. 20, 1959 announced that, based upon proposals he made Aug. 12, he was amending the regulations under which the U.S. Employment Service supplied migrant workers to farmers.

The amendments, which became effective Dec. 30, 1959, were the subject of public hearings Sept. 10-11, and were further changed, Mitchell said, on the basis of evidence brought forth at the hearings. The amendments to the existing regulations, Mitchell said, were designed to "prevent the use of tax-supported facilities in undercutting prevailing wages, working conditions and transportation practices in areas where farmers recruit workers from out-of-state sources."

The regulations required that persons utilizing the U.S. Employment Service to recruit farm labor provide wages, housing and transportation at least as favorable as those prevailing in the area of employment.

As originally proposed by Mitchell the regulations also would have required that a farm worker's previous record of reliability in working be taken into account before he was referred to the employer. In deleting this provision in the final version, Mitchell said the USES "is now required to ascertain that a worker is suitably qualified before he is referred to an employer for work. This calls for evaluation, where appropriate, of the applicant's work history. Evidence presented at the hearings indicates, however, that the adoption of a more rigid requirement would be unfeasible and undesirable."

The other changes in the original proposals made clear that the regulations referred to domestic farm workers and not to foreign nationals covered under other laws (primarily PL 82-78); that the transportation regulations referred to cost and not to safety provisions, which were covered under existing Interstate Commerce Commission regulations; and "prevailing conditions" were governed by the number of workers affected by such conditions, not by the number of employers involved.

Mexican Farm Labor

The law under which approximately 350,000 Mexican workers enter the United States each year for seasonal farm work, PL 82-78, expires June 30, 1961. Congress has extended this law three times since 1951.

Further extension was recommended recently by a Department of Labor study group, which, in addition, proposed that the Secretary of Labor be given more power to safeguard the jobs and working conditions of native American workers whose pay or conditions of work might suffer from competition with the Mexican workers (braceros). The group's report of Oct. 23, 1959 said up to 100 percent of the seasonal work in certain crop activities was performed by foreign workers. The report also said braceros were being used increasingly in year-round and skilled occupations, contrary to the original intent of the legislation. Many employers prefer braceros because they represent an assured work force willing to work at jobs that domestic workers sometimes shun.

The report also noted that while imported workers were given guaranteed employment and free transportation, housing and occupational insurance, U.S. workers lacked similar protections.

The four-member study group, headed by ex-Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn. 1947-59), made these specific recommendations: (1) use of braceros should be confined to necessary crops in temporary labor-shortage situations and to unskilled non-machine jobs; (2) the Secretary of Labor should be empowered to establish wage rates for braceros at the prevailing local levels and at no less than necessary to avoid an adverse effect on U.S. workers; (3) the Secretary should be given power to refuse to certify employment of braceros unless employers had made "positive and direct" efforts first to recruit native U.S. workers in other nearby farms, unless U.S. workers were given benefits equivalent to those given braceros or unless employers of braceros paid U.S. nationals as much as they paid the braceros; (4) the Secretary should be empowered to establish standards for judging whether employment of braceros was having an adverse effect on the wages and conditions of native U.S. workers; and (5) an advisory group with labor, management and public representatives should be set up to advise the Secretary on the bracero program.

In Congress, HR 9869, 9871, 9875, 10093, introduced to extend PL 78 to June 30, 1963, also would require that any new regulations relating to the Act that were proposed by the Secretary of Labor be jointly approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

BENSON CRITICISM

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Sept. 8, 1959 urged Mitchell to "avoid or delay the promulgation of regulations and other actions relating to farm labor until adequate study can be made." Benson, in a letter to Mitchell released Sept. 11, said that although Mitchell had modified his original proposals even before the hearing, they "still retain the concept of federal intervention and administrative control and regulation that

is contrary to the principles of this Administration and that is so repugnant to agriculture." Benson added that many of the activities involved in Mitchell's proposed regulations were local in character, and it appeared to Benson "more appropriate" that such regulation be the responsibility of the state and local rather than federal authorities.

HEARINGS

More than 70 representatives of various organizations either submitted testimony or testified in person at the Labor Department hearings Sept. 10-11, 1959. Positions ranged from those who thought the regulations totally unnecessary to those testifying they did not go far enough. Some opponents of the new changes had threatened legal action questioning Mitchell's authority to issue such rules. The presiding officer at the hearings, however, ruled such questions out of order and denied their official presentation.

In testimony Sept. 10, 1959 the American Farm Bureau Federation offered a statement by the AFBF board of directors which said the regulations constituted "legislation by Executive Order since Congress has never specifically authorized such action and has in fact rejected proposals to do so on several occasions."

The statement continued: "The Department of Labor is relying on a dubious interpretation of general provisions of a statute enacted 26 years ago creating the Employment Service which was not intended by Congress to be so construed. We submit this is questionable legally and in any event is an undesirable procedure for Government to follow in a matter as important as this. In addition, imposition of these proposed regulations could jeopardize progress being made under present state and federal regulations."

A spokesman for the National Agricultural Workers Union (AFL-CIO) testified that the Secretary had "ample legal authority to prevent the use of tax-supported facilities of the USES agencies from being used to undercut wages, working conditions and transportation practices in areas where farm workers are employed across state lines. We feel, however, that the proposed regulations are inadequate to achieve their stated goal" and that to be effective the Secretary should act to "reorganize the Farm Placement Service on all levels."

MITCHELL'S STAND

Early in 1959, Mitchell, in a speech to the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor, said he was convinced "that the migrant farm worker will never take his place as a fully useful citizen, and never be able to successfully resist exploitation," until federal legislation guaranteed him a "decent" minimum wage, unless he had fairly continuous employment and until he received equal protection of all federal and state laws, "such as enforced housing codes, enforced safety codes, accessible health services and protection for his person in the form of compensation for injury and unemployment."

In the same speech, Mitchell also said he had instructed aides to begin a study on the wage and hour structure in agriculture. The study, originally due for completion before the start of the second session of the 86th Congress, was expected to be completed in the spring of 1960.

Williams Subcommittee

Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D N.J.) in January 1960 introduced three bills: S 2864, to provide federal payments to the states and local educational agencies to assist in providing improved educational opportunities for children of migrant agricultural employees; S 2865, to provide grants for adult education for migrant agricultural employees; and S 2928, to provide federal financial assistance for construction of housing and related facilities for migratory farm labor. (In the House, HR 9872 and 10379 were introduced, corresponding to S 2864 and S 2865.) Williams said the measures were developed in the light of hearings and investigations by the new Special Subcommittee on Migratory Labor of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Williams is chairman of the Subcommittee, which has held field hearings in six states -- Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin -- with more scheduled for Florida and California.

The Subcommittee was launched Aug. 7, 1959 when, in Washington, D.C., it held its first hearing on four earlier bills dealing with migratory farm labor. Major provisions of the four measures would extend minimum wage and maximum hours provision of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act to hired farm labor employed by large farm enterprises -- S 1085 (HR 4947); repeal the exemption from FLSA child labor provisions of children employed in agriculture outside school hours -- S 2141 (HR 8294); and provide for the registration and regulation of migrant labor contractors and crew leaders engaged in interstate commerce -- S 1778, 2498 (HR 5930).

ADMINISTRATION POSITION

Testifying Aug. 7, 1959, Under Secretary of Labor James T. O'Connell and Department of Agriculture spokesman Nathan Koenig both favored requiring the federal registration of crew leaders. On the other proposals, however, both said there was a lack of information sufficient to formulate a definite policy and favored waiting for the completion of the Labor Department study of farm labor problems.

Stating that most hired farm workers "have not participated equitably" in the Nation's general economic advance, O'Connell cited information from the Bureau of Census which "indicates that in 1957, when the average family income was about \$5,000 per year, 45 percent of the families of farm laborers had cash incomes below \$2,000."

He said, "Incomes at even this level, among wage workers in agriculture, reflect the employment of the entire family. Average cash earnings per individual hired farm worker in 1957 were just \$892 from both farm and non-farm work. This is without reference to any allowances for board, room or other prerequisites, which vary greatly from one situation to another."

Although the average cash farm wage rate for hourly paid employees who did not receive board and room was \$1 per hour, he said, the Department had records of "many areas in which no more than 50 cents" was paid per hour.

Cold statistics, however, O'Connell said, "hide the human problems" of intermittent work: the fact that "the family frequently requires the labor of every able-bodied member including children, in order to meet

bare minimum needs;" and that fact that "too often housing is deplorable, sanitation facilities non-existent, and the children have very little opportunity to improve their educational level."

On the bills to require crew leader registration, which would also make public their working arrangements, O'Connell said the legislation would help to eliminate "abuses" by "unscrupulous crew leaders". Although seven states and Puerto Rico "have recognized the need to deal with some of these problems and have laws or regulations affecting crew leaders," O'Connell said, the nature of the problem made a federal approach desirable.

10-Point Program

The National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor, composed of 35 member-organizations, in 1959 presented its own "10-Point Federal Migrant Labor Legislative Program" designed to provide "the basic legislative needs to improve the status" of migratory farm labor. The program would:

(1) Establish a federally financed interstate system of highway rest stops for migrants.

(2) Extend the farm housing loan program to include migrant labor camps.

(3) Direct the Department of Labor to register and license annually all migrant crew leaders and farm labor contractors.

(4) Amend the FLSA to provide "realistic minimum hourly wages for agricultural employment, with appropriate exemptions, of course, for family farms."

(5) Extend FLSA child labor provisions to include agriculture: "Children under age 14 should be barred from farm work for hire with appropriate exemptions, of course, for the home farm and for exchanges of labor by neighboring farm families."

(6) Direct the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to make available to states federal funds for relief grants to indigent migrants who were not, at the time of need, legal residents of any state.

(7) Supplement existing federal grants to state health and welfare programs to expand these programs to include migrants.

(8) Amend the Taft-Hartley Act to provide federally guaranteed collective bargaining rights for farm workers and create a commission with authority equivalent to the National Labor Relations Board in regard to all farm workers, foreign and domestic.

(9) Direct the Secretary of Labor to appoint a committee of representatives of the public, employers, and organized labor to conduct an investigation of the foreign farm labor program and its effect on domestic labor supplies.

(10) "Perhaps the n. foregoing points indicate the need for the establishment of a Bureau of Migratory Labor within the Department of Labor."

For Additional Information

For additional information see: 1951 Almanac p. 95; 1953 Almanac p. 116; 1955 Almanac p. 183; 1958 Almanac p. 464; Editorial Research Report, "Migratory Farm Workers," Feb. 11, 1959.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PRIMARY

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Vice President Richard M. Nixon were easy winners in the New Hampshire Presidential preference primary March 8. (Weekly Report p. 342)

In the Democratic balloting, Kennedy received 42,969 votes -- the highest number ever cast for a Democratic Presidential aspirant in the New Hampshire primary. The only other name on the Democratic preference poll was that of Chicago pen manufacturer Paul C. Fisher. Final returns:

Kennedy	42,969	85.7%
Fisher	6,784	13.5
Symington (write-ins)	375	7

In the 1952 Democratic primary Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) received 19,800 votes to 15,927 for President Truman. The 1956 totals were Kefauver 21,707, Adlai Stevenson (write-ins) 3,806.

Nixon also set a record on the Republican ballot by polling 65,077 votes. An anticipated large-scale write-in campaign for N.Y. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) did not materialize. The results:

Nixon	65,077	92.9%
Rockefeller (write-ins)	2,890	4.1
Fisher (write-ins)	2,087	3.0

In the hotly contested Republican primary of 1952, President Eisenhower received 46,661 votes to 35,838 for the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), 6,574 for Harold E. Stassen and 3,227 write-ins for Gen. Douglas MacArthur. In 1956 Eisenhower, unopposed, received 56,464 votes.

New Hampshire law also permits voters to indicate their preference for Vice President.

In Republican voting for Vice President (all write-ins), Gov. Wesley Powell (R N.H.) received 8,428 votes; United Nations Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge 5,270; Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) 2,037; and Rockefeller 1,992.

In the balloting for delegates, candidates listed as pledged or favorable to Kennedy on the Democratic side and Nixon in Republican voting were elected to all delegate posts.

Voters are not allowed to cross party lines to vote in the primary of the other party in New Hampshire. Democrats have polled increasingly higher percentages of the total primary ballots cast since 1952. In 1952, 28.1 percent of the votes cast for President were in the Democratic primary; in 1956, 31.7 percent, and in 1960, 41.7 percent.

Kennedy, who spent several days campaigning in New Hampshire before the primary, March 9 said he was "very happy" about the primary results. He pointed out he had doubled Kefauver's 1956 vote. New Hampshire results "should help solidify support" for his campaign, Kennedy said.

Nixon March 9 said the Republican turnout was "gratifying to me in view of the fact that I had not been able to visit New Hampshire during the campaign." Nixon March

Sen. Neuberger Dies

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.), 47, died March 9 in Oregon of a cerebral hemorrhage. Neuberger, after cancer surgery, had returned to the Senate Feb. 12, 1959 and had recently been pronounced physically fit. He announced March 1 that he would run for reelection in 1960.

Neuberger won his seat in 1954. He was the first Democrat to be elected Senator from Oregon since 1914. He served on the Interior and Insular Affairs, Post Office and Civil Service and Public Works Committees. His death made the Senate party lineup 64 Democrats, 35 Republicans and one vacancy.

Oregon Gov. Mark Hatfield (R) will appoint a successor for the remainder of Neuberger's term, expiring in January 1961. A 1953 Oregon law states that an appointee must be of the same party as the man he succeeds. However, there may be a question about the validity of the law. Several state supreme courts have declared unconstitutional laws which add "additional qualifications" for Members of Congress to those stated in the Constitution.

Neuberger's wife, Maurine Neuberger, March 10 said she would run for the Senate seat in November.

had said New Hampshire would be watched closely "because it had tremendous impact on the nominees of both parties in 1952."

New Hampshire's Presidential primary is held separate from the Congressional primary, set for Sept. 13.

Interest was added to the Presidential contest March 7 when Gov. Wesley Powell (R), chairman of Nixon's campaign committee in New Hampshire, said Kennedy "has demonstrated a softness on Communism which the people of our state do not want to see in the White House... He took no position on the McCarthy issue. And he has advocated trade with Red China."

Kennedy called on Nixon to repudiate the Powell statement. Nixon's office the same day issued a statement saying that while he and Kennedy "have differences on some issues, they have always been in complete agreement in their unalterable opposition to Communism at home and abroad." In Concord, Powell declined to withdraw his charge.

NEW YORK ELECTION

State senator Jacob H. Gilbert (D), 40, a lawyer, March 8 won the New York 23rd Congressional District seat in a special election. Unofficial complete returns gave Gilbert 4,579 votes, Republican candidate Simon M. Koenig 575 and Liberal party candidate Hector J. Mathew 411. Gilbert's total represented 82.3 percent of the vote.

The seat was left vacant when Rep. Isidore Dollinger (D) resigned Dec. 31, 1959 to become Bronx County district attorney. Dollinger, running against Koenig and Mathew in 1958, polled 71.5 percent of the vote with 69,199 voting.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler March 7 announced that the National Committee would hold advance platform meetings "to talk with and listen to citizens at all levels...to better insure that our party will address itself in our national platform of 1960 to the real needs of the American people."

Butler said the hearings will take place in "representative cities in all of the principal areas of the United States" during the two-and-one-half month period before the July 11 Democratic National Convention. Reports prepared by the hearing panels of "distinguished Democratic leaders" will be used in the regular meetings of the platform committee beginning July 5 in Los Angeles.

* * * * *

The Western States Democratic Conference outlined a program for resources and energy development which it hopes will become part of the Democratic platform. The group recently met in Albuquerque, N.M. (Weekly Report p. 224)

Among the proposals by the Western group: the creation of a Council of Natural Resources Advisors in the Office of the President, a regional agency for the Pacific Northwest similar to the Tennessee Valley Authority; the development of "regional giant power systems from all sources"; continuation of low-interest-rate loans to rural electric cooperatives; "enforcement of the anti-monopoly preference clause in marketing federal power"; protection of Government money invested in atomic research and development "as part of the public domain" through opposition to "patent monopoly in this field" and "federal construction of atomic power plants."

* * * * *

Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D) March 7 suggested the March 25-27 Democratic Midwestern Conference, at which he will be host Governor, lead the way for a "liberal, progressive platform" for the Democrats in 1960. Williams proposed that the conference make specific suggestions on civil rights and a Federal Peace Agency as proposed Dec. 7, 1959 by the Democratic Advisory Council. Williams March 3 announced he would not run for reelection. (1959 Weekly Report p. 1550, 1960 Weekly Report p. 363)

Political Briefs

MEYER PLANS

Rep. William H. Meyer's (D Vt.) March 7 statement that he might not run for reelection brought speculation Meyer might run for Governor. Vermont Gov. Robert T. Stafford (R) Feb. 18 announced he would seek the Republican nomination for Meyer's seat. (Weekly Report p. 363)

JOHNSON, SYMINGTON CANDIDACY

Sens. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and Stuart Symington (D Mo.) March 2 said they would not withdraw their names from the Oregon Presidential primary. Johnson and Symington had been entered, along with other Democrats, by Oregon's Secretary of State who has the duty and authority to place names in the primary without getting permission first from the candidates. Neither has said he is a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. (Weekly Report p. 346)

PORTR SWITCH

Rep. Charles O. Porter (D Ore.), formerly a supporter of Adlai E. Stevenson for the Democratic Presidential nomination, March 3 said he would support Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and would campaign for Humphrey in the Oregon primary. Porter said he was convinced Stevenson couldn't "win big" in Oregon and wouldn't have "much chance" at the Democratic convention unless there was a deadlock. (1959 Weekly Report p. 1512)

MORHOUSE APPOINTMENT

Republican National Chairman Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.) March 4 announced he had named New York State Chairman L. Judson Morhouse to the executive committee of Republican leaders making plans for the Republican National Convention. Morhouse is a key member of the political camp of New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R).

SCRIVNER APPOINTMENT

Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates Jr. March 4 announced the appointment of Ex-Rep. Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan. 1943-59) as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs in the Department of Defense.

GALLUP POLL

In a Gallup Poll released March 3, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) drew abreast of Vice President Richard M. Nixon for the first time since August 1959. In a poll testing Presidential support for the two men, each received 50 percent of the vote. In January and November polls Nixon led Kennedy 53 percent to 47 percent. (Weekly Report p. 140)

BUTLER - EISENHOWER

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler March 6 said President Eisenhower "has something to answer for" to the families of Navy bandmen whodied in a plane crash while flying to play at a reception in Brazil during the President's Latin America tour. Butler March 7 apologized for "any...inference" that he held the President responsible for the deaths. A Navy Department spokesman said the band had been in South America for other purposes and had been scheduled for the embassy appearance by the Department, not the White House.

SYMINGTON HEADQUARTERS

A "rapidly expanding" headquarters of the Citizens for Symington Committee is at work in Washington, D.C., coordinating activities for those who favor Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) as Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Symington has not announced his intentions.

Under the national chairmanship of Rep. Charles H. Brown (D Mo.) working with an assistant, William H. Perkins Jr., the committee maintains contacts with state committees, is "in process of forming state organizations," and coordinates the Senator's trips, Perkins said.

HEALTH INSURANCE FOR AGED

The social security department of the AFL-CIO March 4 issued a release called "Nine Good Reasons for the Forand Bill". It was intended, the union said, to rebut the attacks made on the measure by the American Medical Assn. The bill (HR 4700), which would provide free health insurance for the aged, currently is under consideration by the House Ways and Means Committee. (Weekly Report p. 23, 286)

Following were the reasons given by the AFL-CIO for support of HR 4700:

- At least 13 million aged citizens -- all those eligible for Social Security -- would get "lifetime protection". In addition, a smaller number of elderly people not entitled to old-age benefits would be forced to turn to public assistance. This in turn would insure more adequate care from the limited funds available to the welfare agencies.
- Only two of five persons over 65 have health insurance and much of that is inadequate.
- Younger workers would also gain because their aged parents would be protected. Younger workers and their families would also be protected on retirement or if the wage-earner died and left young children.
- Voluntary health insurance plans for the aged have not sold well. Many of the voluntary plans are inadequate and the figures supporting their growth are still unproved.
- The Forand bill would strengthen welfare agencies, hospitals and Blue Cross by relieving them of the high-cost load and the extra care required by the aged.
- The cost would be moderate, only about \$1 billion the first year, according to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Higher estimates cited by the insurance industry and doctors represented the higher cost of commercial insurance.
- According to the Secretary of HEW, the long-range cost estimate of the health insurance benefits would be only four-fifths of 1 percent of the payrolls subject to the Social Security tax. Present Social Security cash benefits would not be endangered.
- Arguments that the Forand bill would mean "political medicine" or "socialized medicine" were also used against medical care for dependents of servicemen, workmen's compensation, Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans, disability benefits, federal grants to local health agencies and other "worthy programs".
- Persons and organizations familiar with the Social Security program and the health needs of the aged, such as the American Public Welfare Assn., the American Nurses Assn., the National Assn. of Social Workers and two former heads of the Social Security Administration, Arthur Altmeyer and Charles I. Schottland, supported the Forand bill.

DRUG PRICES

The March issue of "UAW Solidarity," a newspaper published by the United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO), reported that many Senators had been "flooded" by mail urging their support of the current investigation of

administered prices in the drug industry. The newspaper said the drug industry was trying to hamper the activities of the Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, which Feb. 26 concluded the third phase of its hearings on drug prices. (Weekly Report p. 365)

The newspaper described Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) as "the industry's willing hatchet man." It said the letters urging that the investigation be continued were prompted by a report that Dirksen would ask the Senate to cut off authorizations for the Subcommittee.

CUBAN SUGAR

The president of the United States Beet Sugar Assn., Robert H. Shields, March 8 called for extension of the Sugar Act, but again urged giving the President limited authority to cut the Cuban sugar quota if he finds it in the national interest. Shields made a similar proposal Feb. 2. (Weekly Report p. 195)

Shields' March 8 message was included in a speech delivered to the Sugar Club of New York. In it he said conditions were "too fluid" for a major overhaul of the U.S. sugar program. On the other hand, he said, extension of the current Act, which expires Dec. 31, 1960, without any changes "would leave one-third of our sugar supply jeopardized by a government that appears to be becoming another satellite of Soviet Russia."

If Congress did grant the quota-cutting power to the President, Shields said, it should also stipulate that Congressional control would be maintained during nonemergency periods. He said the law should be extended for at least four years to maintain stability and permit "intelligent forward planning."

Pressure Points

● CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE U.S. -- The Chamber March 8 announced the election of Arthur H. Motley, president of Parade Publications Inc., as its next president. Motley will take office at the Chamber's annual meeting in Washington May 4, succeeding Erwin D. Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor. Motley is widely known for his vigorous campaign to get business men to participate more actively in politics. He is currently serving as chairman of the Chamber's political participation committee. (1959 Weekly Report p. 490)

● WORLD COURT -- The March newsletter of the Friends Committee on National Legislation called on readers to support S Res 94, the resolution to repeal the Connally amendment limiting U.S. participation in the International Court of Justice. (Weekly Report p. 309)

The newsletter said the resolution had been opposed by "a flood of mail to Congress so strong that it may discourage Senate leaders from bringing it to the floor...."

Lobbyist Registrations

Thirteen new registrations filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act were made public Feb. 20 through March 4. (For earlier registrations, see Weekly Report p. 310.)

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans and Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as legislative interest or compensation), the information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

- EMPLOYER -- American Cable & Radio Corp., 67 Broad St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- JOSEPH A. TODD ASSOCIATES, Investment Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 2/29/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to permit the merger of international telegraph carriers."

Previous Registration -- See Aris Gloves, below.

- EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- AMERICAN SEAFOOD DISTRIBUTORS ASSN., 821 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/1/60.

Legislative Interest -- "In opposition to any and all legislation, the end effect of which is to restrict the free flow of fishery products in international trade."

- EMPLOYER -- Aris Gloves Inc., 9 East 38th St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- JOSEPH A. TODD ASSOCIATES, Investment Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 2/29/60.

Legislative Interest -- "S 3008 regarding claims against Czechoslovakia."

Previous Registration -- See American Cable & Radio, above.

- EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- ASSN. OF REAL ESTATE SYNDICATORS INC., 48 West 48th St., New York 36, N.Y. Filed 2/25/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a special method of taxation for real estate investment trusts; for HR 3477 with certain revisions."

- EMPLOYER -- Quality Brands Associates of America Inc., 1001 Grant St., Gary Ind.

Registrant -- FRITZ G. LANHAM (Ex-Rep., D Texas 1919-47), 2737 Devonshire Pl. N.W., Washington 8, D.C. Filed 2/23/60.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 9692," which would amend the Federal Trade Commission Act and allow the owner of a trademark to retain property rights in any sale of goods to which the mark relates.

Previous Registrations -- American Fair Trade Council Inc. and National Patent Council Inc. (1947 Almanac p. 759); American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, State Tax Assn., and Trinity Improvement Assn. Inc., 1947.

- EMPLOYER -- B. Rapaport & Son Inc. (Shade Tobacco), Central St. P.O. Box 169, Windsor, Conn.

Registrant -- CHARLES PATRICK CLARK LAW FIRM, (Charles Patrick Clark and Millard F. Ottman Jr.), 500 World Center Bldg., 918 16th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/29/60.

Citizens Groups

- EMPLOYER -- Atlantic, Gulf & Midwest Water Development Assn. Inc., 816 6th St. N.W., Albuquerque, N.M.

Registrant -- JOHN E. CLEARY, vice president of AGMWDA Inc., P.O. Box 1287 Albuquerque, N.M. Filed 2/27/60.

Legislative Interest -- Water development projects at the following locations: Pecos River, Carlsbad, N.M.; Rio Grande, Socorro, N.M.; Jacksonville to Miami, Fla. (intercoastal waterways); Palm Beach, Fla.; Delaware River (anchorage); and the Mohawk River.

- EMPLOYER -- Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 2nd St. N.E., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- J. STUART INNERST, 245 2nd St. N.E., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/24/60.

Legislative Interest -- "The development of the United Nations so that it will be capable of achieving and maintaining world peace; the international control and reduction of armaments in the direction of world disarmament; opposition to militarism and military conscription in United States; discharging its responsibilities on the part of the United States for world wide economic aid and technical assistance; protection of recognized civil liberties and the right of minorities and of American Indians; adequate recognition of the fight of conscience."

Previous Registration -- For same organization (1951 Almanac p. 708).

- EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR THE LOYALTY OATH, 2405 37th St. N.W., Washington 7, D.C. Filed 2/23/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Retain Section 1001 (F) of the National Defense Education Act of 1958, and defeat of all legislation to delete this section or parts of this section, such as S 2929."

Farm Groups

- EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- WESTERN COTTON CROWERS ASSN. OF CALIFORNIA, 310 Fulton-Fresno Bldg., Fresno 21, Calif. Filed 2/25/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 with amendments."

- 2. Registrant -- JOHN ARTHUR REYNOLDS, 653 Cortland Ave., Fresno 4, Calif. Filed 2/25/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registration -- Registered for same organization (1953 Almanac p. 601; 1955 Almanac p. 701; 1956 Almanac p. 687; 1957 Almanac p. 760; 1958 Almanac p. 651).

Foreign Groups

- EMPLOYER -- China Merchants Steam Navigation Co.

Registrant -- C. FRANK REIFSNYDER and CHARLES W. HALLECK, attorneys with Hogan & Hartson law firm, 800 Colorado Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 2/19/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Purchase of ships, HR 8042," which would authorize the Secretary of Commerce to resell four vessels to the Republic of China.

Individuals

- EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- AGNES E. KELSO, public relations, 1300 South Arlington Ridge Rd., Arlington, Va. Filed 2/19/60.

Legislative Interest -- "S 474. Personal interest because of our homesteading in New Mexico in 1924."

Presidential Report

PRESIDENT REPORTS TO NATION ON LATIN AMERICA TRIP

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's March 8 radio-television address, delivered in Washington, D.C., reporting on his trip to Latin America (see p.402):

Good evening, friends:

My first words upon my return from the four American republics I have just visited must be a heartfelt expression of gratitude for the friendly receptions my associates and I experienced, wherever we went.

Millions endured for long hours along the streets hot summer sun -- and occasionally rain -- to let us know of the enthusiastic goodwill they have for the Government and people of the United States.

In the nations of Latin America -- indeed, as I have found in all the 18 countries I have visited in my trips of recent months -- there is a vast reservoir of respect, admiration and affection for the United States of America.

The expressions of this attitude by Latin-American peoples and their leaders were so enthusiastic and so often repeated as to admit no possibility of mistake. Two or three insignificant exceptions to this may have made a headline, but they were only minor incidents, lost in the massed welcome.

This was a goodwill trip -- but it was also much more. Members of my party and I held serious conversations and exchanged information on bilateral, hemispheric and global problems with the four heads of state, with cabinet members and with leaders of labor, education, finance and business.

Two impressions are highlighted in my mind.

First -- Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Uruguay treasure as much as we do freedom, human dignity, equality and peace with justice. In freedom, they are determined to progress -- to improve and diversify their economies, to provide better housing and education, to work ceaselessly for rising levels of human well-being.

Second, while certain problems are continental in scope, nonetheless each of the countries I visited -- indeed, each of the 20 republics of Latin America -- is highly individual. Each has its own unique problems and ideas regarding future development.

Hence, our cooperation with each republic must be tailored to its particular situation.

I was gratified to learn that, as the indispensable basis for their self-improvement, comprehensive surveys of resources, capacities, objectives and costs have progressed rapidly in recent years. But each nation feels it must do more in this regard, and seeks help for this purpose. The United Nations has funds for such predevelopment studies. The new Inter-American Bank also should be able to lend technical help.

The studies of each country called for under Operation Pan America will likewise contribute to this end.

Once sound planning has made significant progress, a nation can formulate specific projects for action, with priorities established, and with confidence that each development will open still further opportunity to speed the spiral of growth.

The execution of any development program will of course depend primarily upon the dedicated efforts of the peoples themselves.

I was impressed, for example, by what I saw in Chile, I visited a low-cost housing project. The Government had provided land and utilities. The home owners were helping one another build the new houses. They will pay for them monthly, over a period of years. Personal accomplishment brought pride to their eyes, self-reliance to their bearing.

Their new homes are modest in size and character -- but I cannot possibly describe the intense satisfaction they take in the knowledge that they themselves have brought about the great forward step in their living conditions.

In Argentina and Uruguay I witnessed encouraging sights -- men building schools, homes and roads -- and in Brazil, erecting a wholly new capital city.

The people of Latin America know that poverty, ignorance and ill-health are not inevitable. They are determined to have their resources and labors yield a better life for themselves and for their children.

I assure them that most earnestly, we of the United States want them to succeed. We realize that to speed improvement they need foreign capital. They want sound loans, public and private. Their repayment record on loans previously made is noteworthy.

International and United States lending agencies have recently had their funds greatly increased. The new Inter-American Development Bank will soon be functioning. I believe that each nation which has produced a well-conceived development program will find that these lending institutions will respond to their needs.

Should this not be so in a particular situation, we of the United States would want to know the circumstances and do what we could to help rectify the difficulty.

In our discussions, I stressed that all nations -- large or small, powerful or weak -- should assume some responsibility for the advancement of freedom. Though we of the United States will, within the framework of our world situation and economic capacity, assist all we can, we look for the time when all the free nations will feel a common responsibility for our common destiny.

Cooperation among free nations is the key to common progress. Aid from one to another, if on a one-way-street basis, is not of itself truly productive.

The peoples of Latin America appreciate that our assistance in recent years has reached new heights, and that this has required sacrifice on our part.

I must repeat, however, what I said several times during my trip: serious misunderstandings of the United States do exist in Latin America. And, indeed, we are not as well informed of them as we should be.

Many persons do not realize the United States is just as committed as are the other republics to the principles of the Rio treaty of 1947. This treaty declares that an attack on one American republic will in effect be an attack on all. We stand firmly by this commitment. This mutual security system, proved by time, should now enable some of the American republics to reduce expenditures for armaments, and thus make funds available for constructive purposes.

One editorial alleged that the United States did not accept the principle of non-intervention until 1959. In fact, our country has consistently abided by this hemispheric concept for more than a quarter of a century.

Another persistent misunderstanding which I sought to correct wherever I traveled is that we sometimes support dictators. Of course we abhor all tyrannical forms of government, whether of the left or right.

In Brazil, I explained another important item of our policy: we believe in the right of people to choose their own form of government, to build their own institutions, to abide by their own philosophy. But if a tyrannical form of government were imposed from outside or with outside support -- by force, threat, or subversion -- we would certainly deem this to be a violation of the policy of non-intervention and would expect the Organization of American States, acting under several solemn commitments, to take appropriate collective action.

On occasion I heard it said that economic advance in some American republics only makes the rich richer and the poor poorer, and that the United States should take the initiative in correcting this evil. This is a view foisted by Communists, but often repeated by well-meaning people.

If there should be any truth in this charge whatsoever, it is not the fault of the United States. So far as our purpose is involved, projects financed by our institutions are expected to yield widespread benefits to all, and, at the same time, to conform to our policy of nonintervention.

When internal social reform is required, it is purely an internal matter.

One of the most far-reaching problems of continental scope is this: in their exports, the Latin-American republics are largely single-commodity countries. The world market prices of what they sell fluctuate widely, whereas the prices of things they buy keep going up.

We have tried to be helpful in the cooperative study of this vexing situation. Many facts about supply, demand, production are widely comprehended for the first time. Thus, for example, with the facts about coffee understood, producing nations are cooperating in orderly marketing for this commodity with beneficial results.

The real solution is in agricultural and industrial diversification. Here we are encouraged by the progress being made toward the creation of common markets. Large areas, relatively free of trade restrictions, will make for greater efficiency in production and distribution, and will attract new capital to speed development.

Despite such problems as these, our relationships with our sister republics have, with notable -- and very few -- exceptions, reached an all-time high. Leaders and populations alike attest to this truth. But an even firmer partnership must be our goal.

The republics of this hemisphere have a special relationship to one another. The United States is important to all of Latin America, as its largest buyer, as the main source of foreign investment capital, and as a bastion of freedom. Our southern neighbors are important to us, economically, politically, culturally, militarily. Indeed, no other area of the world is of more vital significance to our own future.

This interdependence must be comprehended by us, and by them. Each should know the policies, attitudes, aspirations and capacities of the other. For, as I have said time and again, all fruitful, abiding cooperation must be based upon genuine mutual understanding of vital facts.

Exchanges of students, teachers, labor leaders and others are helpful. Newspapers, magazines, all means of communication should accept the responsibility not merely of transmitting spectacular news, but of helping build the knowledge on which cooperative action may flourish.

In one respect our neighbors put us to shame. English is rapidly spreading as the second language in Latin America. Business executives, labor leaders, taxi drivers -- most speak English well, learned in school or in binational institutes. The study of Spanish is increasing in our schools, but I wish that literally millions of Americans would learn to speak Spanish or Portuguese fluently, and to read the literature, histories and periodicals of our sister republics.

H. G. Wells once said that civilization is a race between education and catastrophe. His thought is applicable to hemispheric

relations. With common dedication to the highest ideals of mankind, including shared aspirations for a world at peace, freedom and progress, there is no insurmountable impediment to fruitful cooperation, save insufficiency in mutual understanding. This is something that you and I -- every single citizen -- can do something about.

I hope each of us will do so.

Again, I express my gratitude to President Kubitschek, President Frondizi, President Alessandri and President Nardone and all their peoples for providing me with a most instructive and rewarding experience. Thank you, and good night.

OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent public statements by President Eisenhower:

Feb. 20 -- Letter to King Frederick of Denmark expressing sympathy on the death of Danish Prime Minister Hansen.

Feb. 23 -- Letter to President Nasser congratulating the United Arab Republic on its second anniversary as a state.

Feb. 23 -- Letter from the President to Herman Hagedorff, executive director of the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission, stating that the President agreed it would be "eminently desirable to erect a suitable memorial to Theodore Roosevelt here in the Nation's capital, and I appreciate the Commission's hope that the Congress will provide the necessary authorization." The President's letter was released by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), who received it from Hagedorff.

Feb. 24 -- Letter to Congress transmitting the President's second annual report on Government activities in the fields of aeronautics and space, as required by the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958.

Feb. 29 -- Executive Order under the Railway Labor Act creating a three-man board of inquiry in the strike, scheduled to begin March 2, of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen against the New York Central Railroad. The immediate effect of the order was to block the strike for 60 days.

Feb. 29 -- White House statement designating the following Government employees to receive the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service: Andrew Barr, chief accountant, Securities and Exchange Commission; Hugh L. Dryden, deputy administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; William J. Hopkins, executive clerk, White House Office; Dr. Winfred Overholser, superintendent, Saint Elizabeths Hospital; and Robert M. Page, director of research, Naval Research Laboratory.

March 1 -- Letter from the President to R. Lockwood Jones accepting his resignation as a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS, 86th CONGRESS, 2nd SESSION

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Requested</u>	HOUSE		SENATE		<u>Final</u>
		<u>Committee</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Committee</u>	<u>Passed</u>	
Agriculture						
Commerce (HR 10234)	\$ 799,615,000	\$ 760,522,235	\$ 760,522,235	\$ 738,388,300		
Defense						
District of Columbia (HR 10233)						
Federal payment	34,533,000	27,533,000	27,533,000			
District payment	(242,403,000)	(237,118,276)	(237,118,276)			
Executive Offices						
Independent Offices						
Interior (HR 10401)	538,513,300	531,558,600	531,558,600			
Labor-HEW						
Legislative						
Public Works						
State-Justice-Judiciary						
Treasury-Post Office (HR 10569)	4,897,853,000	4,795,414,000	4,795,414,000			
Mutual Security						
Supplements, 1960	1,031,323,264	252,125,864	260,455,864			

PUBLIC LAWS

NONE

BILLS INTRODUCED

CO's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

1. AGRICULTURE	7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
2. APPROPRIATIONS	Astronautics & Atomic Energy
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE	Commemorative
Education & Housing	Congress, Constitution,
Health & Welfare	Civil Rights
4. FOREIGN POLICY	Government Operations
Immigration	Indians, D.C., Territories
International Affairs	Judicial Procedures
5. LABOR	Lands, Public Works, Resources
6. MILITARY & VETERANS	Post Office & Civil Service
Armed Services & Defense	Taxes & Economic Policy
Veterans	Business & Commerce
	Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are usually cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

Tally of Bills

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 86th Congress from Jan. 6, 1959 through March 4, 1960.

Public bills listed this week:

Bills	Senate	House	
Bills	3,137	10,904	
Joint Resolutions	172	642	
Concurrent			S J Res - None
Resolutions	93	609	S Con Res - 93
Simple Resolutions	283	467	S Res - 283
TOTAL	3,685	12,622	H J Res 632 - 642
			H Con Res 606 - 609
			H Res 463 - 467

1. Agriculture

HOUSE

- HR 10754 -- Similar to HR 10572. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 2/29/60.
 HR 10757 -- Provide a payment-in-kind program for corn. JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 2/29/60 -- Agriculture.
 HR 10763 -- Similar to HR 10572. MACK (R Wash.) -- 2/29/60.
 HR 10770 -- Provide a payment-in-kind program for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, grain sorghums, soybeans and flaxseed. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 2/29/60 -- Agriculture.
 HR 10773 -- Similar to HR 10572. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 2/29/60.
 HR 10774 -- Restore the balance between production of and the market demand for wheat. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 2/29/60 -- Agriculture.
 HR 10775 -- Similar to HR 10572. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 2/29/60.
 HR 10776 -- Similar to HR 10572. VAN PEELT (R Wis.) -- 2/29/60.
 HR 10778 -- Similar to HR 10572. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 2/29/60.
 HR 10780 -- Similar to HR 10572. DIXON (R Utah) -- 2/29/60.
 HR 10783 -- Similar to HR 10572. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/29/60.
 HR 10784 -- Amend act of Sept. 9, 1959 (73 Stat. 473), re payment for those lands be made on deferred basis. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 2/29/60 -- Agriculture.
 HR 10786 -- Similar to HR 10675. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 2/29/60.
 HR 10806 -- Amend Soil Bank Act to permit lessees of land in Indian reservations to produce price-supported crops. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 3/1/60 -- Agriculture.
 HR 10818 -- Similar to HR 10572. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 3/1/60.
 HR 10819 -- Similar to HR 10572. KITCHIN (D N.C.) -- 3/1/60.
 HR 10825 -- Similar to HR 10572. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 3/1/60.
 HR 10826 -- Similar to HR 10572. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 3/1/60.
 HR 10856 -- Amend Agricultural Act, 1949, to provide full parity price supports for wheat, corn, barley, oats, rye, soybeans, flax and grain sorghums; reduce production and surpluses by voluntary participation. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 3/2/60 -- Agriculture.
 HR 10858 -- Similar to HR 10572. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 3/2/60.
 HR 10866 -- Authorize Commodity Credit Corp. to donate dairy products and other agricultural commodities to home economics courses. QUIGLEY (D Pa.) -- 3/2/60 -- Agriculture.
 HR 10876 -- Amend section 22 of act of June 29, 1935, to increase appropriation for resident teaching grants to land-grant institutions. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 3/3/60 -- Agriculture.
 HR 10882 -- Similar to HR 10572. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 3/3/60.
 HR 10899 -- Similar to HR 10572. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 3/3/60.

H J Res 641 -- Provide federal support to eradication of brucellosis. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 3/2/60 -- Agriculture.
 H J Res 642 -- Similar to H J Res 641. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 3/3/60.

2. Appropriations

HOUSE

- HR 10743 -- Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1960. THOMAS (D Texas) -- 2/29/60 -- Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION AND HOUSING

HOUSE

- HR 10758 -- Provide direct aid to states for educational purposes only. JONAS (R N.C.) -- 2/29/60 -- Education and Labor.
 HR 10764 -- Authorize federal financial assistance for school construction and teachers' salaries. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 2/29/60 -- Education and Labor.
 HR 10823 -- Make Committee on Education, established by act of July 26, 1954, advisory to the President and available to states to improve quality of education. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 3/1/60 -- Education and Labor.
 HR 10888 -- Similar to HR 10604. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 3/3/60.
 HR 10894 -- Amend title I, Housing Act, 1949, to provide disposition for historical site purposes of certain real property acquired in urban renewal areas. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 3/3/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

SENATE

- S 3123 -- Increase benefits under federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system; increase from \$4,800 to \$6,000 maximum amount of annual earnings on which benefits may be based. YOUNG (D Ohio) -- 2/29/60 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 10744 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to eliminate requirement an individual must be 50 to become entitled to disability insurance. AVERY (R Kan.) -- 2/29/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10750 -- Similar to HR 10622. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 2/29/60.
 HR 10813 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to eliminate waiting period for disability insurance for individuals previously entitled to benefits on account of same disability. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 3/1/60 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 10816 -- Amend Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code to provide insurance against costs of hospital, nursing home, and surgical service for persons eligible for old-age and survivors insurance. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 3/1/60 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 10851 -- Strengthen state and local programs to combat juvenile delinquency. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 3/2/60 -- Education and Labor.
 HR 10883 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to provide disability insurance for any blind individual with one-quarter of coverage. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 3/3/60 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 10884 -- Amend title X, Social Security Act, to provide without increase of federal funds, a state aid plan for blind with a more liberal needs-test than presently specified. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 3/3/60 -- Ways and Means.
 H J Res 633 -- Similar to H J Res 610. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 2/29/60.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

NO INTRODUCTIONS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

S 3127 -- Amend Mutual Security Act, 1954, to authorize guarantee of mortgage loans by Development Loan Fund to assist housing in Panama. MURRAY (D Mont.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Long (D Hawaii) -- 3/1/60 -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

HR 10747 -- Create and prescribe functions of a National Peace Agency. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 2/29/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
 HR 10749 -- Similar to HR 10747. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 2/29/60.
 HR 10760 -- Similar to HR 10747. LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/29/60.
 HR 10830 -- Similar to HR 10747. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 3/1/60.
 HR 10839 -- Similar to HR 10747. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 3/2/60.
 HR 10867 -- Similar to HR 10747. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 3/2/60.
 HR 10879 -- Adjust competition between domestic industries and foreign industries re level of wages and working conditions in production of articles imported into the U.S. DENT (D Pa.) -- 3/3/60 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 10887 -- Similar to HR 10879. LANE (D Mass.) -- 3/3/60.
 H J Res 636 -- Amend Mutual Security Act, 1954, as amended, re freedom of international waterways. FARSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 3/1/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
 H J Res 639 -- Express sense of Congress that Pan American Parliamentary Association be established; authorize participation by the U.S. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 3/2/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

NO INTRODUCTIONS

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES AND DEFENSE

SENATE

S 3122 -- Amend title 10, USC to establish an Air Rescue Service in the U.S. Air Force. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska), Yarborough (D Texas), Fong (R Hawaii), Capehart (R Ind.), Cooper (R Ky.), Young (R N.D.), Church (D Idaho), Moss (D Utah), Hartke (D Ind.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Byrd (D W.Va.), Pastore (D R.I.) -- 2/29/60 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

HR 10777 -- Authorize construction at military installations. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 2/29/60 -- Armed Services.
 HR 10781 -- Convey certain real property of the U.S. to parish of Plaquemines, La. HEBERT (D La.) -- 2/29/60 -- Armed Services.
 HR 10895 -- Provide joint study by Administrator of Federal Aviation Agency and Secretary of Defense of disposal and future use of military airports surplus to needs of Dept. of Defense. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/3/60 -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

HOUSE

HR 10751 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide payment of pensions to World War I veterans. GLAIMO (D Conn.) -- 2/29/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 10756 -- Change payment method of federal aid to state or territorial homes for support of disabled soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines of the U.S. JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 2/29/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 10766 -- Similar to HR 10756. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 2/29/60.
 HR 10767 -- Pay pensions to veterans of World War I, their widows and children at same rates for veterans of the Spanish-American War. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 2/29/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 10769 -- Extend World War I veterans' benefits to persons in active military or naval service in Haiti between July 25, 1915, and April 6, 1917. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 2/29/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 10814 -- Similar to HR 10756. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/1/60.
 HR 10388 -- Similar to HR 10756. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 3/2/60.
 HR 10850 -- Similar to HR 10751. FORAND (D R.I.) -- 3/2/60.
 HR 10861 -- Provide that in determining income of World War I veterans and their widows for ascertaining eligibility for pensions, payments under title II of Social Security Act not be taken into account. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 3/2/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 10877 -- Similar to HR 10751. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 3/3/60.
 HR 10889 -- Similar to HR 10756. MILLER, GEORGE (D Calif.) -- 3/3/60.
 HR 10891 -- Amend section 704, title 38, USC, to permit conversion of term policies of national service life insurance to a new plan. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 3/3/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 10892 -- Amend section 704, title 38, USC, to permit conversion of participating policies of national service life insurance to a new plan. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 3/3/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
 HR 10898 -- Amend section 315, title 38, USC, to provide additional compensation for seriously disabled veterans having four or more children. PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 3/3/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS AND ATOMIC ENERGY

HOUSE

HR 10746 -- Amend section 307, National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended. BROOKS (D La.) -- 2/29/60 -- Science and Astronautics.
 HR 10748 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act, 1954, as amended. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/29/60 -- Joint Atomic Energy.
 HR 10809 -- Authorize appropriations to National Aeronautics and Space Administration for salaries and expenses, research and development, construction and equipment. BROOKS (D La.) -- 3/1/60 -- Science and Astronautics.
 H Con Res 606 -- Express sense of Congress re distribution of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons secrets to other nations. GIAMMO (D Conn.) -- 2/29/60 -- Joint Atomic Energy.
 H Con Res 608 -- Similar to H Con Res 606. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 2/29/60.
 H Con Res 609 -- Similar to H Con Res 606. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/29/60.

COMMEMORATIVE

HOUSE

HR 10815 -- Issue a postage stamp in commemoration of birth of Theodore Herzl. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/1/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 H J Res 632 -- Designate May each year Senior Citizens Month. KING (D Calif.) -- 2/29/60 -- Judiciary.
 H J Res 634 -- Designate 1960 Pony Express Year. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 2/29/60 -- Judiciary.
 H J Res 635 -- Similar to H J Res 632. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 2/29/60.
 H J Res 637 -- Designate 7-day period beginning Sunday of last full week in October each year Cleaner Air Week. HESS (R Ohio) -- 3/1/60 -- Judiciary.
 H J Res 640 -- Issue a proclamation re centennial of birth of General of the Armies John J. Pershing. HULL (D Mo.) -- 3/2/60 -- Judiciary.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

S Con Res 93 -- Print additional copies of hearings on Transportation Plan for National Capital Region. BIBBLE (D Nev.) -- 3/3/60 -- Rules and Administration.
 S Res 283 -- Re daily prayers by Chaplain during continuous session of Senate. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 2/29/60 -- Agreed.

HOUSE

H Con Res 607 -- Print as a House document "Our American Government. What is it? How Does It Function?" PATMAN (D Texas) -- 2/29/60 -- House Administration.

HR 464 -- Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct an investigation of textile industry of the U.S. BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 2/29/60 -- Rules.

HR 466 -- Provide additional funds for investigations authorized by HR 78 of 86th Congress. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 3/3/60 -- House Administration.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

S 3121 -- Establish in the executive branch a Bureau of Productivity Councils. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 2/29/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

HR 10828 -- Extend for 2 years period payments in lieu of taxes may be made re certain real property transferred by the Reconstruction Finance Corp. and its subsidiaries to other Government departments. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 3/1/60 -- Government Operations.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

S 3134 -- Amend District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, as amended. BEALL (R Md.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 3/3/60 -- District of Columbia.

HOUSE

HR 10761 -- Provide for the representation of indigents in judicial proceedings in District of Columbia. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 2/29/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 10868 -- Establish certain conditions for operation of parking lots in District of Columbia. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 3/2/60 -- District of Columbia.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

HOUSE

HR 10771 -- Incorporate Legion of Guardsmen. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 2/29/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 10811 -- Provide that district judges for districts of Puerto Rico, Canal Zone, Virgin Islands, and Guam have same tenure of office and retirement rights as U.S. district judges. CHELF (D Ky.) -- 3/1/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 10842 -- Amend titles 10 and 32, USC, to codify recent military law, and improve the code. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/2/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 10843 -- Amend section 142, title 28, USC, re accommodations at places for holding court. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/2/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 10845 -- Incorporate National Service Star Legion. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 3/2/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 10893 -- Require filing of a registration statement with Federal Bureau of Investigation re each pistol possessed by any private person in the U.S. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 3/3/60 -- Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

S 3128 -- Designate as national historic sites Lafayette Square and certain buildings in vicinity thereof, in Washington, D.C. MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 3/1/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3135 -- Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of a dam and incidental works in main stream of Colorado River at Bridge Canyon. BIBLE (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.) -- 3/3/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

HR 10755 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain Bridge Canyon project. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 2/29/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10762 -- Amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to strengthen and improve national transportation system, insure protection of public interest. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 2/29/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10765 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to survey streams in Marin County, Calif., flowing into Richardson Bay, including Coyote Creek and Arroyo Corte Madera del Presidio Creek, for flood control and allied purposes. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 2/29/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10779 -- Provide for a survey, conducted by Secretary of Army, re certain possible projects for recreation on Tallahatchie River, Coldwater River, Yocana River, and Yalobusha River in Mississippi. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 2/29/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10787 -- Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of Crater-Long Lakes division of Siletzian project, Alaska. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/29/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10824 -- Authorize appropriation of funds for carrying out provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act; enable Secretary of Agriculture to construct timber access roads; permit maximum economy in harvesting national forest timber. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 3/1/60 -- Public Works. HR 10831 -- Acquire certain lands for addition to Harpers Ferry National Monument. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 3/1/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10832 -- Designate a certain dam and reservoir on Elk River in West Virginia as Cleveland M. Bailey Dam and Reservoir. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 3/1/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10846 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to establish a fishery extension service in Fish and Wildlife Service of Department of Interior to carry out cooperative fishery extension work with states, territories, and possessions. COFFIN (D Maine) -- 3/2/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 10857 -- Revise boundaries and change name of Scotts Bluff National Monument, Neb. McGINLEY (D Neb.) -- 3/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10862 -- Provide for construction of recreation facilities in Elephant Butte Reservoir area, N.M. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 3/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10864 -- Similar to HR 10846. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 3/2/60.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

S 3129 -- Provide that minimum passing grade for scheme examinations of postal field employees be 93 percent. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/1/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 3132 -- Prevent use of stopwatches or other measuring devices in postal service. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 3/3/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

HR 10752 -- Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of Federal Government. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 2/29/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 10768 -- Make permanent temporary increases in basic salary for employees in postal field service. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 2/29/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 10785 -- Amend section 202(a), Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, to permit employees whose basic compensation is not more than maximum grade GS-15 to request overtime pay or compensatory time for overtime work. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 2/29/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 10812 -- Similar to HR 10752. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 3/1/60.

HR 10822 -- Amend section 204 (d), Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948, to limit, re recordings, applicability of special postage rates to religious, educational, and scientific sound recordings. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 3/1/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 10827 -- Similar to HR 10752. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 3/1/60.

HR 10829 -- Provide for rotation in overseas assignments of civilian employees under Defense Establishment having career-conditional and career appointments in competitive civil service. REES (R Kan.) -- 3/1/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 10847 -- Provide a health benefits program for certain retired employees of Government. CORBETT (R Pa.) -- 3/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 10849 -- Amend Classification Act of 1949 to authorize reclassification in grade 18 of positions of trial examiners in National Labor Relations Board. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 3/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 10853 -- Similar to HR 10752. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 3/2/60.

HR 10865 -- Similar to HR 10752. PROKOP (D Pa.) -- 3/2/60.

HR 10869 -- Amend section 6, act of Aug. 24, 1912, re recognition of organizations of employees in federal civil service and postal employees. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 3/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 10890 -- Similar to HR 10752. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 3/3/60.

HR 10896 -- Similar to HR 10869. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 3/3/60.

HR 10897 -- Establish in General Services Administration an office to disseminate general information concerning organization of Federal Government. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 3/3/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

SENATE

S 3126 -- Authorize construction of an ocean-going hydrofoil vessel to demonstrate commercial application of hydrofoil seacraft. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 3/1/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

HR 10753 -- Amend Natural Gas Act to prohibit a rate increase from becoming effective, subject to bond, before a pending rate increase proceeding has been finally determined. HECHLER (D W. Va.) -- 2/29/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10759 -- Designate, under section 1109 (b) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, Port Erie Airport, Erie, Pa., as a port of entry for civil aircraft. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 2/29/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10772 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act to strengthen independent competitive enterprise by providing for fair competitive acts, practices, and methods. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 2/29/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10782 -- Protect consumers of articles composed in whole or in part of gold or silver from fraudulent misrepresentation concerning quality. MACK (D Ill.) -- 2/29/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10808 -- Establish a body corporate within Department of Commerce to extend financial assistance to state or local governments or public authorities for transit and commuter service in major metropolitan areas. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 3/1/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10810 -- Similar to HR 10808. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 3/1/60.

HR 10817 -- Amend Communications Act, 1934, to authorize Federal Communications Commission to prescribe minimum performance capabilities for television receivers. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/1/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10821 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act to prohibit advertisements falsely representing prices at which commodities are offered for sale to be the wholesale prices. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 3/1/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10833 -- Similar to HR 10808. VANIK (D Ohio) -- 3/1/60.

HR 10840 -- Amend PL 85-626 re dual rate contract agreements. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 3/2/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 10844 -- Permit free marketing of gold. CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 3/2/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10852 -- Similar to HR 10808. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 3/2/60.

HR 10863 -- Similar to HR 10808. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/2/60.

HR 10870 -- Similar to HR 10808. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 3/2/60.

HR 10875 -- Similar to HR 10808. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 3/3/60.

HR 10885 -- Similar to HR 10808. GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 3/3/60.

HR 10886 -- Amend Small Business Investment Act of 1958. KING (D Utah) -- 3/3/60 -- Banking and Currency.

Recent Books

American Rights: The Constitution in Action, by Walter Gellhorn. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$4.50. A study of constitutional law in American life.

Are We Good Neighbors? Three Decades of Inter-American Relations, by Donald M. Dozer. Gainesville: University of Florida Press. \$8.00. A study of U.S. relations with Latin America in the last 30 years and an explanation of the differences, both physical and political, between the two areas.

The Case for Farmers, by James G. Patton. Washington, D.C.: Public Affairs Press. \$2.50. A look at the farm situation by the president of the National Farmers Union.

The Enemy Within, by Robert F. Kennedy. New York: Harper & Bros. \$3.95. The story of the Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field and its three-year investigation, by the former Committee chief counsel.

Great Political Thinkers, by William Ebenstein. New York: Rinehart & Co. \$8.50. A book that traces the evolution of political philosophy from Plato on.

This is Humphrey: The Story of a Senator, by Michael Amrine. New York: Doubleday & Co. \$3.95. A biography of the senior Senator from Minnesota.

The Longs of Louisiana, by Stan Opotowsky. New York: E.P. Dutton & Co. \$4.50. A history of the family that has dominated Louisiana politics for the past 30 years. The author is a former New Orleans newspaperman.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

SENATE

S 3133 -- Re rate of duty on primary aluminum pig. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 3/3/60 -- Finance.

HOUSE

HR 10745 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. ROSCH (R N.Y.) -- 2/29/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10807 -- Repeal excise tax on communications. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 3/1/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10820 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code so that taxes imposed under Federal old-age and survivors insurance system will not be imposed on account of service performed by individuals who are 65. LAFORE (R Pa.) -- 3/1/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10841 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to place bamboo pipe stems on the free list. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 3/2/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10848 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide lawful expenditures for legislative purposes be deducted from gross income. DOOLEY (R N.Y.) -- 3/2/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10854 -- Amend section 212(b) of Revenue Act of 1950. KEOUGH (D N.Y.) -- 3/2/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10855 -- Re rate of duty on primary aluminum pig. KING (D Calif.) -- 3/2/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10859 -- Re domestic corporations, receiving dividends from foreign corporations, and computation of foreign tax credit allowable. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/2/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10860 -- Similar to HR 10859. MASON (R Ill.) -- 3/2/60.

HR 10878 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to tax cigars having manufactured wrappers at rates no lower than cigarettes. DADDARIO (D Conn.) -- 3/3/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10880 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide cost of all medicine and drugs for taxpayer and spouse, rather than only excess over 1 percent of adjusted gross income as otherwise provided, may be included in computing medical expense deduction where taxpayer or spouse is 65 or over. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 3/3/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10881 -- Transfer income taxes to states for use for educational and other purposes without federal direction, control, or interference. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 3/3/60 -- Ways and Means.

Of Man and Politics: An Introduction to Political Science, by Otto Butz. Rinehart and Co. \$4.00. This book discusses the basic aims of government and the means of implementing them.

Modern Forms of Government: A Comparative Report, by Michael Stewart. New York: Rinehart & Co. \$4.00. A discussion of operations and forms of governments in Western Europe, Great Britain and the Commonwealth, the United States and other nations.

Politics Is Your Business; A Guide to Practical Politics for Businessmen, by William H. Baumer and Donald G. Hersberg. New York: The Dial Press. \$3.50.

The Remarkable Kennedys, by Joe McCarthy. New York: The Dial Press. \$3.50 (clothbound). \$1.95 (paperback). A biography of Sen. John F. Kennedy and his family.

The Splendid Misery, by Jack Bell. New York: Doubleday & Co. \$4.95. A view of the Presidency with special emphasis on the last three occupants of the White House.

The United States and Latin America, Edited by Herbert L. Matthews. New York: The American Assembly, Columbia University. \$2.00. Five papers on U.S. relations with Latin America prepared for the October 1959 meeting of the American Assembly at Harriman, N.Y.

Victory in Peaceful Competition With Capitalism, by Nikita Khrushchev. New York: E.P. Dutton & Co. \$3.95. Speeches, interviews and letters by the Soviet Premier which make up his "blueprint for the future".

LANPHIER TESTIMONY

Thomas G. Lanphier Jr., former vice president of Convair, major manufacturer of the Atlas intercontinental missile, March 7 told the House Science and Astronautics Committee the United States now was "engaged, in fact, in the only military phase of World War III we have a chance to win -- the deterrent phase -- and we are losing it." Lanphier said the U.S. would have to spend an additional \$4 billion to \$5 billion annually over the existing defense budget to provide a deterrent force ample to discourage a Soviet attack.

Lanphier, whose testimony concluded the phase of hearings dealing with the general national space program, said he had resigned his \$60,000-a-year job in February "in order to unclutter my opinions from charges of bias." He said he was a Republican but also an admirer of Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.), that "his views and mine coincide" and if Symington won the Democratic Presidential nomination, "I most certainly will support him." Lanphier served in 1949-50 as special assistant to Symington when the latter was Secretary of the Air Force. (Weekly Report p. 287)

Lanphier told the Committee the U.S. was losing World War III "to the extent that I believe we could now logically assume ourselves to be in jeopardy of physical destruction and likely to remain so for the next three years."

He said: "I believe we are losing World War III for, among other reasons: lack of a sufficient and timely ICBM program; lack of a defense against a submarine attack; lack of a weapons program and policy to deter limited aggression; lack of a sufficient and timely space program, and, above all, lack of recognition that we are and have been for a long time actually engaged in World War III."

Lanphier criticized those who, he said, advised President Eisenhower that the U.S. was not in a race with Russia and did not need rockets as powerful as Russia's as long as U.S. rockets had ample thrust to reach Russian targets. He said thrust was absolutely important because the more thrust the bigger the warhead and the less need for guidance.

Although he agreed with the President's contention that the U.S. had adequate striking power to destroy any aggressor, Lanphier said Mr. Eisenhower had not recognized or acknowledged that "a revolution in arms has occurred on both sides of the Iron Curtain over this past decade."

Asked for specific recommendations to bolster U.S. defense, Lanphier urged: getting at least part of the Strategic Air Command into constant airborne alert, "no matter what it costs"; acceleration of a program to construct underground hardened bases for Atlas and Titan missiles that would be less susceptible to nuclear attack; more rapid development of the Polaris submarine missile and Minuteman, an advanced type of ICBM; acceleration of Atlas and Titan missile production; more rapid work of getting the Midas and Samos satellite warning

systems into orbit as part of an instant alert program; augmenting manned aircraft strength with more B-52 and B-58 jet bombers; restoration of the B-70 bomber cuts; more transport planes for emergency airlifting of troops; and inauguration of a Civil Defense shelter program.

RETIRED OFFICERS' JOBS

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services.

ACTION -- March 7 tentatively approved an amended bill (HR 9682) to curb influence practices in the employment of retired officers by contractors for the Defense Department. A clean bill (HR 10959) was introduced March 8 and the Committee was scheduled to meet March 16 for a formal vote on the measure. (Weekly Report p. 129)

The Committee adopted a series of amendments proposed by Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) which deleted from the bill all provisions for criminal penalties. The bill, as originally introduced Jan. 18, provided a two-year "cooling-off period" during which all personnel leaving the Defense Department would be subject to a \$10,000 fine and two years imprisonment if they accepted compensation for helping a private company secure a Government defense contract. Vinson said this provision was "absolutely contradictory" to other provisions in the bill permitting procurement activities during the two-year period if retirement pay was waived.

Rep. F. Edward Hebert (D La.), chairman of the Committee's Special Investigations Subcommittee which drafted HR 9682, March 7 said Vinson's amendments would "gut" the bill, but he later agreed to introduce the revised measure and said he believed it still had enough "teeth" in it to be effective.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 3 -- The House Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee recessed hearings on proposals to strengthen federal conflict of interest laws. The Subcommittee held eight days of hearings from Feb. 17-March 3. Subcommittee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) said he had doubts about a proposed Executive Conflict of Interest Act submitted Feb. 22 by the New York City Bar Assn. He said the Act would put "far more stringent restrictions on full-time Government employees," but "the intermittent employee... could apparently range throughout the Government with immunity...." Roswell B. Perkins, representing the New York Bar Assn., said present restrictions "tend to encircle the Government with a barricade against the interflow of men and information at the very time it is most necessary." (Weekly Report p. 297)

Agreement with proposed changes in the laws -- with various modifications -- was voiced in testimony by Chairman Jerome K. Kuykendall of the Federal Power Commission; George W. Abbott, Interior Department solicitor, and John L. Fitzgerald, Federal Communications Commission counsel.

PAYOLA INVESTIGATION

C_{OMMITTEE} -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Legislative Oversight Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the second phase of an investigation of deceptive broadcasting practices. (Weekly Report p. 324) Testimony:

March 4 -- Federal Trade Commission Chairman Earl W. Kintner said that since December 1959, when the FTC completed an investigation into deceptive broadcasting advertising, it had issued 60 orders, enforceable by court orders, to record firms and distributors to stop deceptive advertising and payola practices. (Firms receiving such orders must challenge them within 30 days or comply. If they contest the orders, the FTC holds hearings, then either withdraws or modifies the orders or makes them final. A final order can be challenged in federal court.)

Kintner also said FTC investigations showed 255 disc jockeys and other broadcasting station personnel had been involved in payola. He said the list of names had been turned over to the Federal Communications Commission and the Internal Revenue Service. He agreed to give a copy to Subcommittee Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.).

When Kintner said the FTC had investigated the activities of disc jockey Dick Clark, Subcommittee member John B. Bennett (R Mich.) said Clark should be called to testify. Bennett said he was concerned that Clark had not been called because he was "the outstanding disc jockey and is obviously very seriously involved in payola." Harris indicated Clark probably would not be summoned until the Subcommittee staff completed its investigation, but said the investigation had revealed that Clark had financial interests in 17 record companies.

FCC Chairman John C. Doerfer said he had spent "about six nights" in January aboard the yacht Lazy Girl, belonging to George B. Storer, owner of a number of radio and television stations, but denied he had violated FCC regulations and said his visit was purely social. He said the yacht had been tied to a dock in Florida, and denied having taken a "week-long luxury cruise".

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Feb. 25 -- Doerfer, speaking before a meeting of State Broadcasting Assn. presidents, said the Feb. 6 Subcommittee recommendations for tighter FCC control over radio and television broadcasting were too severe, although he said some "reprehensible deceptions and practices" had been committed in the broadcasting industry. He said, however, that the indiscretions were no greater than those practiced in other industries. Doerfer said the FCC agreed with recommendations which would permit punishment of rigged quiz shows, but objected to proposals for program monitoring and hearings on license applications in the area where the station seeking a license would be located. (For Subcommittee recommendations, see Weekly Report p. 238)

(Harris, in a Feb. 29 speech before a meeting of persons affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System, asked how it was possible to "maintain a high standard of morality and ethics" if the practices described by Doerfer were an acceptable part of business. During a recess, Doerfer, who was in the audience, was given time to reply to Harris' statements. He said the mal-practices were not widespread and that only a few "hands (got) in the till, but they should not be allowed to smear the whole industry.")

Feb. 27 -- The Subcommittee requested a kinescope of the Jan. 12 show of television performer Jack Paar. The Subcommittee was reported to be interested in pictures of a Florida real estate development where Paar had bought a house, but a Subcommittee spokesman said there was no scheduled investigation of the Paar show and that the investigation was only routine. Paar in Tokyo denied he received a reduced price on the house for showing the pictures and invited the Subcommittee to call him to Washington.

March 1 -- The FCC asked for statements from four Massachusetts radio stations (WMEX, WILD, WORL and WHIL) which had testified before the Subcommittee concerning reported payola practices. The FCC said renewal of the station's applications would be held up pending the statements.

March 2 -- The FCC announced it would license radio and television broadcasting stations for periods shorter than three years, the usual term of a license. The FCC said the change would enable it to make use of shorter-term licenses where it did not believe a station "is entitled to a regular three-year renewal and which merits closer observation during a shorter period of operation."

MINERAL LEASING

C_{OMMITTEE} -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- March 9 ordered reported an amended bill (HR 10455) amending the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920.

The Mineral Leasing Act originally was designed to encourage prospecting by permitting private citizens to lease federal lands and develop mineral deposits on them. Many Congressmen believed that the Act was in need of a complete overhaul because it had been amended 40 times since 1920. (For background, see 1959 Weekly Report p. 1508)

As approved by the Committee, HR 10455 made the following substantial changes in the 1920 Act:

Extended the length of a noncompetitive lease from five to 10 years and permitted a two-year renewal after 10 years if drilling operations were in progress. The amendment, favored by the Interior Department, would reduce the administrative work required for lease renewal after five years.

Raised from 25 cents to 50 cents the minimum rental per acre per year, thus increasing Interior revenues.

Removed the distinction between option and lease and permitted a person to hold a total of 246,080 acres in any one state regardless of the form in which it was held. Under existing law, a person was permitted to hold 46,080 acres under lease and 200,000 under option in any one state, except Alaska. The Interior Department supported this amendment.

Increased the number of acres permitted under lease in Alaska to 300,000 in northern Alaska and 300,000 in southern Alaska.

INTERNATIONAL AID

Nine Western countries and representatives of the European Economic Community March 9 began a series of discussions on how to extend and coordinate national economic aid programs to underdeveloped countries. The nine nations, calling themselves the Development Assistance Group, were Belgium, Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal and the United States. (Weekly Report p. 95)

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

C_{OMMITTEE} -- House Foreign Affairs.

C_{ONTINUED HEARINGS} -- On the fiscal 1961 mutual security authorization, (Weekly Report p. 322) Testimony: Feb. 29 -- John C. Lynn, American Farm Bureau Federation, said the President's \$4.2 billion Mutual Security request should be cut by nearly \$1.2 billion and other industrial countries should take a greater share of the cost of collective defense.

Mrs. Margaret F. Stone, chairman, Citizens Committee for UNICEF, supported the \$12 million U.S. contribution to the United Nations Children's Fund requested by the President, and said a \$1 million increase would be "amply justified" by the health and other gains made under the program. She said her group was speaking for 13 national organizations.

M_{ARCH} 1 -- James W. Riddleberger, director, International Cooperation Administration, said the fiscal 1961 program emphasized a new feature, the concentration of economic assistance in certain selected countries, rather than spreading it "on a less catalytic scale" among all the recipient countries. The purpose, he said, was to develop "free world economic strong points." The countries selected for concentrated assistance in fiscal 1961 were India, Pakistan and Formosa, Riddleberger said. The criteria for receiving aid, he said, included a willingness of the recipient countries to help themselves and to "make the difficult economic and political decisions required in the allocation and administration of their own resources," and capacity for accelerated growth in terms of resources, manpower and institutions.

In choosing the countries to single out for concentration, "judgments as to the chances of success for economic growth" would include a weighing of whether the recipient "deals realistically with such things as the tax policy, trade policy and investment policy," Riddleberger said. He said the Government did not believe the selection process constituted "interference in the internal affairs of others."

One advantage of concentrated assistance was the prospect that these "islands of development", once their own growth picked up momentum, would assist and inspire other underdeveloped countries in turn, Riddleberger said. Examples of this, he said, were Western European assistance to Asia and Africa; Israeli technical assistance to Ghana, Nigeria and Burma; Indian aid to Nepal; and technical assistance rendered to Vietnam by Formosa and the Philippines.

Riddleberger said other new points in the fiscal 1961 program, in addition to assistance concentration, were: the Indus Basin development program, the special program for tropical Africa, decreased requirements for defense support, greater contribution of other industrialized free nations, and the Inter-American bank.

Riddleberger said the fiscal 1961 program "contemplates building and strengthening of the defensive shield along the Sino-Soviet arc." He said there would be an "important power shift in the Far East and Southeast Asia if," as is "a real possibility", Communist China continued its rapid growth over the next decade. Riddleberger cautioned against the West being "caught by an economic or political Pearl Harbor" in the form of a political, economic and social offensive by the Chinese to undermine or overwhelm countries along the arc from Afghanistan to Korea. He said grant aid would play an

important role in developing the internal strength of these countries.

M_{ARCH} 2 -- John E. Murphy, inspector general and controller of the Mutual Security Program, a post created by Congress in 1959, said the State Department had set up a 30-member division for investigation of the program, to be headed by James E. Nugent. In addition, Murphy said, spot studies would be carried out by high-level inspection teams.

M_{ARCH} 3 -- Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon said it seemed "neither possible nor desirable" to project a planned reduction of grant aid as directed in the 1959 Act. (1959 Almanac p. 178)

M_{ARCH} 7 -- Ex-Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis. 1945-47, 1949-51), AFL-CIO, said there were 100 countries in the non-Communist world where per capita income was \$100 or less and in these areas people would not long be satisfied with "snail's pace progress". He said the AFL-CIO welcomed creation of the International Development Assn, and supported a five-year, \$1.5-billion program yearly for the Development Loan Fund.

Elizabeth T. Farwell, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, urged authorization of the full \$12 million request for the UNICEF program.

Mrs. A.R. Henry, Board of Missions, Methodist Church, supporting the program, said technical assistance was one of the most important tools for extending the benefits of civilization and contributing toward peace. She said as large a portion as possible should be given through the United Nations, particularly in Africa.

Brig. Gen. Bonner Fellers, U.S. Army (ret.), Citizens Foreign Aid Committee, said the U.S. could save \$13 billion annually and have "far greater security", through cutting defense expenditures on domestic troops and conventional weapons and military assistance abroad and concentrating instead on nuclear striking power.

R_{ELATED DEVELOPMENTS} -- Feb. 26 -- The State Department said, after consultations with the Defense Department, that U.S. military aid to Cuba (\$249,000 in fiscal 1960) and the Dominican Republic (\$445,000) in fiscal 1960 would end June 30. Existence of the aid was revealed in a Defense Department report Feb. 23. (Weekly Report p. 323) The Cuba funds went for training of six air cadets at the Corpus Christi, Texas, Naval Air Station. They were among 122,000 men from other countries trained by the U.S. over the last decade. The Dominican Republic funds were for equipment but not weapons, the Defense Department said.

M_{ARCH} 8 -- The House Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee opened executive hearings on fiscal 1961 mutual security appropriations.

FEDERAL JUDGESHIPS

C_{OMMITTEE} -- House Judiciary, Subcommittee No.5.

A_{CTION} -- March 9 approved a bill (HR 6159) to create 45 new federal judgeships -- five in circuit courts and 40 in district courts. Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) said the Subcommittee had been assured by Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh that the new judicial appointments would be evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats. Celler said, "I nailed down the point that they didn't mean Eisenhower Democrats." Subcommittee hearings on HR 6159 were held Feb. 2 and Feb. 29. (Weekly Report p. 366)

COLD WAR GI BILL

COMMITTEE -- House Veterans' Affairs.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a Senate-passed bill (S 1138) to give peacetime veterans who served between Jan. 31, 1955 and July 1, 1963 education, housing and other benefits similar to those received by World War II and Korean War veterans. (1959 Almanac p. 298)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 23 -- Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) supported S 1138.

Feb. 24 -- Lawrence G. Derthick, U.S. Commissioner of Education, opposed S 1138 and said the broad approach of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 served the Nation better. Stephen S. Jackson, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, said the bill would induce men to leave the armed services in order to get the benefits.

Feb. 25 -- G.W. Driver, Veterans Administration, said men who served in peacetime faced fewer hazards, had fewer problems of readjustment and were not entitled to the same Government benefits as those who served in wartime.

Feb. 26 -- Phillip S. Hughes, Budget Bureau, said the anticipated \$3 billion total cost of the program was unjustified in view of the federal, state and private funds already available for student aid.

March 3 -- Carter L. Burgess, a former Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, speaking for the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., said the bill would spur men to leave the services.

Robert W. Sneden, president of the National Assn. and Council of Business Schools, said the bill would provide the Nation with professional, technical and vocational skills that otherwise might be lost irreplaceably. Donald A. Hoffman, U.S. National Student Assn., said the Korean GI Bill attracted 156,000 veterans into scientific and engineering careers. He supported S 1138.

March 4 -- John J. Corcoran, American Legion, opposed S 1138. He said membership of the Legion was restricted to war veterans and called attention to a resolution passed by the group's National Executive Council in October 1959, which said it would be inconsistent for the group to support legislation providing readjustment benefits based on peacetime service.

Elmer M. Freudenberger, Disabled American Veterans, opposed the portions of the bill providing educational and training benefits.

John R. Holden, American Veterans of World War II and Korea (AMVETS), favored smaller educational benefits for peacetime veterans than for wartime veterans.

The National Farmers Union supported educational grants, on-farm training and farm and home loan guarantees for peacetime veterans.

March 9 -- James W. Hafey, Catholic War Veterans, supported educational and loan benefits for peacetime veterans. Mary M. Condon, Rural Educational Department, National Education Assn., supporting S 1138, said persons with financial means might avoid military service through taking college programs, while those economically disadvantaged served in the armed forces and might not be able to afford college training later.

EMERGENCY HOUSING

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency.

ACTION -- March 8 ordered reported an amended bill (HR 10213) designed to halt the decline in housing construction and make more mortgage money available

to low- and middle-income home buyers. The Housing Subcommittee Feb. 4 approved HR 10213, a clean bill replacing HR 9371. (Weekly Report p. 210)

The Committee approved the bill by an 18-7 vote, dividing, with one exception, along party lines. The one exception was Rep. Paul A. Fino (R N.Y.), who voted with the Democrats. Five members were absent or did not vote.

As approved by the Committee, HR 10213 gave the Federal National Mortgage Assn. an additional \$1 billion authority, under its special assistance program, to buy federally insured home mortgages from private lending institutions, thereby freeing money for more home loans. With this additional authority, FNMA, when buying mortgages of \$13,500 or less (the ceiling under the special assistance program) would be required to buy them at their face value rather than below the market price, the current practice.

Other provisions of the bill created a \$50 million fund for the purchase at face value of federally insured mortgages of \$8,000 or less covering new construction; reduced from one-half to one-quarter of 1 percent the premium on the Federal Housing Administration charges for insuring home loans; required the FHA and Veterans' Administration be informed of the discounts or fees which money lenders charge on Government insured mortgages; reduced the amount of FNMA stock someone selling a mortgage to FNMA must buy to 1 percent of the principal amount of the mortgage. The bill also prohibited the Administration from carrying out swaps of FNMA mortgages for outstanding Government bonds and created a \$25-million special assistance fund for the purchase by FNMA of mortgages on defense housing in impacted areas. The only major Committee amendment prohibited FNMA from selling a mortgage for less than it paid for it within a year after the purchase.

After the bill was approved, Rep. Albert Rains (D Ala.), chairman of the Housing Subcommittee, called the opposition of Republican committee members and the Administration to the bill a "gamble with the health of the homebuilding industry...and over-all economy." Nine Committee Republicans called the bill a "billion dollar back-door raid on the Treasury for the purchase of mortgages at subsidy prices" and said such "irresponsible spending proposals" must be stopped.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 4 -- George W. Snowden of the FHA told a Governors' conference on civil rights meeting in St. Paul, Minn., that the FHA would refuse to do business with state or local housing agencies which permitted discrimination. Snowden said "equal opportunity in housing (was) a basic goal of the agency." He said the agency had banned restrictive covenants, pledged to promote open occupancy projects, pledged no discrimination in the disposition of repossessed properties, and established a policy of cooperation with areas having fair housing practice laws in order to help achieve the goal.

COTTON BILLS

Burris Jackson, chairman of the World Cotton Congress and the Texas Statewide Cotton Committee, March 5 predicted no legislation affecting cotton would be passed in 1960. Jackson based his judgment on a week of talks between cotton industry leaders and Congressional leaders and Agriculture Department officials. Jackson said the Agriculture Department would probably make changes in cotton marketing practices. (1959 Almanac p. 230, 242)

COMMITTEE SEEKS WAYS TO REGULATE REGULATORY AGENCIES

Three years after launching a broad investigation of federal regulatory agencies by its Special Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight, the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will open hearings March 15 on two bills whose primary purpose is to outlaw improper conduct or influence in the transaction of agency business. The hearings follow a series of sensational disclosures before the Subcommittee, ranging from the Mack-Whitseite and Adams-Goldfine cases of 1958 to the more recent television quiz show and payola scandals. (See p. 425 and 1957 Almanac p. 792; 1958 Almanac p. 687; 1959 Almanac p. 741.)

Neither HR 4800, drafted by the Subcommittee, nor HR 6774, proposed by the American Bar Assn., would alter the basic organization or powers of the six major regulatory agencies. Both measures are controversial, nonetheless, and the Committee hearings promise to underscore the difficulty of achieving agreement even on procedural reforms in what has been called the "fourth branch of Government".

The agencies concerned are the Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Federal Power Commission, Federal Communications Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, and Civil Aeronautics Board. Each is theoretically independent, headed by from five to 11 co-equal members, and endowed with executive, legislative, and judicial powers. Collectively, they wield vast power over the Nation's economy.

Problems common to all of the agencies, according to a Feb. 9 report by the Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight (H Rept 1258), include "excessive delay and expense in procedures; inefficiencies; practices and conditions which are conducive to the use of improper ex parte pressures; overlapping of functions; reliance upon representations of the regulated industry without a genuine independent investigation by the Commission itself; alleged discriminatory enforcement of the law and regulations; and the failure to formulate or to publicize policy and interpretations so that the regulated industry is kept timely informed of the rules of decision."

Bills Limited

Both HR 4800 and HR 6774 are limited, by and large, to dealing with the problem of improper conduct and ex parte pressures. As introduced Feb. 19, 1959 by Rep. Oren Harris (D Ark.), chairman of the Committee and its investigating Subcommittee, HR 4800 would:

- Authorize the six regulatory agencies to take action against (1) anyone using "improper" means to influence an agency decision "in any proceeding or matter"; (2) any agency member or employee who accepts anything of value from persons with "a pecuniary interest" in pending matters, or who engages in other improper conduct; and (3) any agency member who appears before the agency in any matter within two years of leaving the agency, or any agency employee who so appears in any matter with which he was connected while employed.

- Make it a crime to "communicate, orally or by writing, with any member or employee of the Commission concerning the issues, merits, or disposition of any proceeding before the Commission, with the intention that any participant or participants in such proceeding will not receive knowledge of such communication."

- Make it a crime to fail to place all communications concerning a proceeding in the public file, including summaries of telephone calls and conversations, or to remove any such matter from the public file.

- Make it a crime for anyone appearing in a representative capacity in any proceeding to fail to file notice of his appearance in advance.

Maximum penalties for "willfully and knowingly" violating these provisions would be one year in jail and/or a \$10,000 fine.

Other provisions of HR 4800 would authorize the President to remove any agency member "for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office, but for no other cause"; authorize the agencies to choose their own chairmen for terms of no more than three years; and require each agency to designate a member "to prepare or to personally direct the preparation, in writing, of a statement of the reasons or basis" for each agency decision.

HR 6774, the ABA's bill, also was introduced by Harris, on April 29, 1959. It is concerned solely with attempts to influence agency decisions through ex parte communications. The bill's key provisions would:

- Provide that "in agency hearing proceedings which are subject to notice and opportunity for hearing and required by law to be based upon a hearing record, the agency's determination and decision shall be based solely and exclusively upon the issues, pleadings, evidence, and contentions of record in the proceedings."

- Make it unlawful for any agency member or hearing examiner to receive any ex parte communication regarding a pending matter without making it a matter of record with notice to all parties.

- Make it unlawful for anyone "with intent to influence the consideration or decision of a proceeding" to communicate ex parte with any agency member or hearing examiner concerning a pending matter.

Willful violations would be subject to penalties of one year in jail and/or a \$10,000 fine.

Objections

The matters covered in HR 4800 and HR 6774 were fully explored, along with many other regulatory agency problems, when the Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight held a series of panel discussions with lawyers and agency personnel in November 1958 and June 1959. In addition, the provisions of HR 6774 were scrutinized during hearings in July and November 1959 on an identical bill (S 2374) before the Administrative Practice and Procedure Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

These hearings revealed that, although there was little dissent regarding the need to prevent improper

conduct and *ex parte* pressures in agency proceedings, there was great concern as to where the line should be drawn. The reason for this concern lies in the multiple responsibilities of the agencies. The FCC, for example, is charged with promoting the communications industry and with policing it, with laying down broad rules of general applicability and adjudicating particular claims. In their executive and legislative capacities, the regulatory agencies must remain in constant and close contact with the industries they regulate. Yet to do so opens the doors to impropriety in what remain their strictly judicial functions.

A key objection voiced against HR 6774 concerns its definition of proceedings to which the prohibitions against *ex parte* communications would apply. According to the bill's critics, it would apply to rule-making as well as adjudicatory proceedings, although the two are subject to different rules under the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946. The effect, it is argued, would be to force the agencies to adhere to judicial standards in carrying out their essentially legislative function of rule-making. This would further encumber the already cumbersome administrative process.

Agency personnel also object to the provisions, contained in both bills, requiring that summaries of all oral communications be placed in the record. According to CAB General Counsel Franklin M. Stone, this would place a "staggering" burden on agency staffs.

The provision in HR 4800 requiring each agency decision to be signed by one member is a round-about answer to the complaint, voiced particularly against FCC and CAB, that the Commission or Board often ignores the initial decisions of its hearing examiners, announces a different and anonymous decision, and then turns the cases over to staff "opinion writers" to draw up the formal decisions. Although there appears to be no major objection to the requirement in HR 4800, its significance as a useful reform is disputed.

Hector's Views

The limited if controversial reforms proposed in HR 4800 and HR 6774 are in sharp contrast with the views advanced by Lewis J. Hector at the time of his resignation Sept. 16, 1959 from the CAB. In a 70-page memorandum to President Eisenhower, Hector argued that only basic reorganization of the regulatory agencies could solve their major shortcomings. Among his points:

- Planning is the "most important responsibility" of the economic regulatory agencies, yet it is done with "appalling inefficiency". As proof, he cited the three years consumed by CAB's Seven States Area Investigation and the five years in the Latin American Air Service case.
- "The Board is so divided in opinion that it is impossible to tell on any specific point just what Board policy might be."
- "It is almost impossible to examine and weigh the policies of the agencies because it is almost impossible to find out what they are. They must be deduced from a string of disconnected, particular decisions, often conflicting and seldom articulate. This seems to be the reason why so many Congressional investigations into the work of the agencies concentrate on the wisdom of specific actions or on procedural or ethical problems rather than on fundamental substantive policies and plans."
- "The inability of Congress to control the policies of the agencies it has created and the inability of the Execu-

tive to coordinate their policies...may well be the most urgent reason for a substantial change in the machinery for Government control of business."

● The process of decision by commissioners "with little personal familiarity with the record...is an ideal breeding ground for *ex parte* presentations and improper influence."

● "No man can possibly work all day every day with the same people in the same industry and discuss all aspects of it informally as a policymaker and then from time to time wipe every bit of that out of his mind in order to become a judge and decide a case solely on the record.... The system is actually so inviting to improper influence that it will inevitably occur from time to time."

● "The members of the CAB, like those of other regulatory commissions, have duties and responsibilities of policymaking, adjudication, administration, and investigation which are by their very nature incompatible."

Hector's views led him to recommend that the CAB be liquidated and its functions split three ways: policy making, planning and administration to the Department of Commerce, Federal Aviation Agency, or the proposed Department of Transportation; judicial and appellate duties to a "true administrative court," and investigating and prosecuting duties to the Justice Department.

Other Proposals

Hector was not the first to prescribe surgery for a regulatory agency. The American Bar Assn. has long advocated plans to set up a United States Labor Court and a Trade Court, to handle the adjudicatory functions of the National Labor Relations Board and the Federal Trade Commission, and to transfer the present Tax Court from the Executive to Judicial Branch. Bills to this effect (S 1273, 1274, 1275) were introduced March 5, 1959 by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.), but have been pigeonholed in a Judiciary subcommittee.

Another, more limited reform proposal, designed to give greater standing to hearing examiners and to standardize administrative practice, would set up an Office of Federal Administrative Practice. This proposal was embodied in S 600, introduced Jan. 20, 1959 by Hennings, Title I of which was considered along with S 2374 by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee headed by Sen. John A. Carroll (D Colo.). A companion bill, HR 7092, introduced by Rep. Dante B. Fascell (D Fla.), is before a House Judiciary subcommittee. Sponsors of the proposal do not expect further action during this session.

For the time being, at least, there appears to be little support for radical solutions to the problems of the regulatory agencies. Many observers contend that the most reliable remedy to a number of the agencies' difficulties, including the questions of improper conduct and *ex parte* pressures, lies less in legislative restrictions than in the selection of higher caliber commissioners. Others trace some of the agencies' problems of enforcement and procedural delay to the lack of adequate funds -- a situation over which Congress and the Bureau of the Budget share control.

Whatever happens to HR 4800 and HR 6774 following the forthcoming hearings, the Legislative Oversight Subcommittee hopes to establish a permanent mechanism for consideration of problems common to all of the regulatory agencies. Current thinking envisions a Conference on Administrative Procedures modeled on the well-established Conference on Judicial Procedures.

VALUE OF U.S. MINERAL PRODUCTION BY STATE

The U.S. Bureau of Mines in January released a three-volume report on U.S. mineral production entitled Minerals Yearbook 1958 (H Doc 262). The following table from Volume I shows the

value of mineral production in each state for the years 1955-58, the state's rank in mineral production, its percent of total national production and the principal minerals it produced in 1958.

(Thousands of Dollars)

STATE	1955	1956	1957	1958			
				Value	Rank	Percent of U.S. total	Principal minerals in order of value
ALABAMA	\$ 186,453	\$ 189,186	\$ 209,549	\$ 187,747	21	1.14	Coal, cement, iron ore, petroleum.
ALASKA	25,412	23,408	28,792	21,450	43	.13	Coal, gold, sand and gravel, stone.
ARIZONA	378,277	484,959	372,641	314,520	16	1.90	Cooper, sand and gravel, cement, uranium ore.
ARKANSAS	131,759	134,049	142,685	131,603	26	.80	Petroleum, bauxite, stone, sand and gravel.
CALIFORNIA	1,450,501	1,543,978	1,650,035	1,502,660	3	9.09	Petroleum, cement, natural gas, sand and gravel.
COLORADO	286,219	321,908	338,504	305,284	17	1.85	Petroleum, molybdenum, uranium ore, coal.
CONNECTICUT	10,428	11,737	16,055	13,128	45	.08	Stone, sand and gravel, lime, clays.
DELAWARE	1,658	1,232	1,042	1,142	50	.01	Sand and gravel, stone, clays.
D. OF C.	----	72	72	51	1	1	Clays.
FLORIDA	108,957	140,490	140,467	142,111	25	.86	Phosphate rock, stone, cement, clays.
GEORGIA	60,417	67,912	69,799	75,106	30	.45	Clays, stone, cement, sand and gravel.
HAWAII	3,592	6,972	5,930	6,298	47	.04	Stone, sand and gravel, pumice, lime.
IDAHO	68,513	75,150	73,502	64,456	33	.39	Silver, lead, zinc, sand and gravel.
ILLINOIS	532,984	572,247	576,324	582,412	7	3.52	Petroleum, coal, stone, sand and gravel.
INDIANA	183,209	196,439	198,034	197,677	20	1.20	Coal, cement, petroleum, stone.
IOWA	63,555	66,529	68,985	85,356	29	.52	Cement, stone, sand and gravel, gypsum.
KANSAS	470,830	493,770	511,513	498,526	9	3.02	Petroleum, natural gas, cement, stone.
KENTUCKY	391,068	443,168	449,390	402,121	10	2.43	Coal, petroleum, natural gas, stone.
LOUISIANA	1,156,424	1,288,116	1,517,522	1,517,415	2	9.18	Petroleum, natural gas, natural-gas liquids, sulfur.
MAINE	12,991	12,728	12,711	12,574	46	.08	Cement, sand and gravel, stone, mica.
MARYLAND	35,488	40,534	39,625	44,679	33	.27	Cement, stone, sand and gravel, coal.
MASSACHUSETTS	22,109	25,085	24,789	23,887	41	.14	Stone, sand and gravel, lime, clays.
MICHIGAN	363,778	394,556	404,673	343,483	15	2.08	Cement, iron ore, sand and gravel, salt.
MINNESOTA	501,151	501,027	584,037	395,880	11	2.40	Iron ore, sand and gravel, stone, cement.
MISSISSIPPI	122,620	133,098	144,950	148,663	23	.90	Petroleum, natural gas, sand and gravel, cement.
MISSOURI	151,626	163,693	152,913	144,009	24	.87	Cement, stone, lead, zinc.
MONTANA	166,993	213,704	191,750	177,240	22	1.07	Petroleum, copper, sand and gravel, zinc.
NEBRASKA	54,237	71,311	82,928	90,032	28	.54	Petroleum, cement, sand and gravel, stone.
NEVADA	113,220	126,681	86,023	68,293	32	.41	Copper, manganese ore, sand and gravel, gold.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,605	3,436	3,331	3,877	48	.02	Sand and gravel, mica, stone, feldspar.
NEW JERSEY	57,251	63,988	64,642	50,380	36	.30	Stone, sand and gravel, iron ore, clays.
NEW MEXICO	438,549	514,903	551,155	558,866	8	3.38	Petroleum, natural gas, potassium salts, uranium ore.
NEW YORK	216,907	237,016	244,114	204,920	18	1.24	Cement, stone, salt, sand and gravel.
NORTH CAROLINA	41,210	40,873	37,570	39,891	40	.24	Stone, sand and gravel, lithium minerals, mica.
NORTH DAKOTA	44,123	53,509	56,702	59,093	35	.36	Petroleum, sand and gravel, coal, natural-gas liquids.
OHIO	340,456	375,488	383,000	344,856	14	2.09	Coal, cement, stone, sand and gravel.
OKLAHOMA	711,044	757,080	809,004	767,856	5	4.65	Petroleum, natural gas, natural-gas liquids, cement.
OREGON	31,736	34,021	42,820	45,053	37	.27	Stone, cement, sand and gravel, nickel.
PENNSYLVANIA	969,647	1,088,481	1,077,157	881,181	4	5.33	Coal, cement, stone, petroleum.
RHODE ISLAND	1,834	1,627	1,369	2,249	49	.01	Sand and gravel, stone, graphite.
SOUTH CAROLINA	20,197	21,342	22,168	22,412	42	.14	Cement, stone, clays, sand and gravel.
SOUTH DAKOTA	40,526	42,281	39,997	41,534	39	.25	Gold, sand and gravel, cement, stone.
TENNESSEE	119,316	137,846	128,739	124,928	27	.76	Stone, cement, coal, phosphate rock.
TEXAS	3,990,166	4,241,258	4,484,538	4,038,656	1	24.44	Petroleum, natural gas, natural-gas liquids, cement.
UTAH	332,002	399,759	359,335	365,960	13	2.21	Copper, petroleum, uranium ore, coal.
VERMONT	23,884	23,131	21,893	21,443	44	.13	Stone asbestos, sand and gravel, talc.
VIRGINIA	172,541	208,806	227,108	203,226	19	1.23	Coal, stone, cement, sand and gravel.
WASHINGTON	67,334	61,723	60,471	60,897	34	.37	Sand and gravel, cement, stone, gold.
WEST VIRGINIA	755,426	934,999	981,654	749,784	6	4.54	Coal, natural gas, natural-gas liquids, sand and gravel.
WISCONSIN	65,813	65,860	68,644	71,334	31	.43	Sand and gravel, stone, cement, iron ore.
WYOMING	294,546	314,380	352,532	369,938	12	2.24	Petroleum, uranium ore, natural gas, clays.
TOTAL	\$15,792,000	\$17,365,000	\$18,113,000	\$16,526,000	----	100.00	

¹ Less than 1 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF MINES

CQ Senate Votes 28 through 33.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

(For later votes, see p. 34)

Senate Takes Roll-Call Votes on Six Additional Procedural Motions as Filibuster on Civil Rights Proposals Continues

- 28.** Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion that the Senate go into executive session to consider a nomination. Agreed to 56-0 (D 31-0; R 25-0), March 4, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 399)
- 29.** Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion to direct the Sergeant at Arms to request attendance of absent Senators in order to produce a quorum. Agreed to 52-0 (D 28-0; R 24-0), March 4, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.
- 30.** Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion to direct the Sergeant at Arms to request attendance of absent Senators. Agreed to 56-2 (D 31-2; R 25-0), March 4, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.
- 31.** Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion to direct the Sergeant at Arms to request attendance of absent Senators. Agreed to 53-3 (D 30-3; R 23-0), March 8, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.
- 32.** Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion to direct the Sergeant at Arms to request attendance of absent Senators. Agreed to 53-3 (D 30-2; R 23-1), March 8, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.
- 33.** Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion (at 3:53 a.m.) that the Senate adjourn until 4:05 a.m. Agreed to 53-4 (D 32-2; R 21-2), March 8, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

Vote No.	TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
	28	29	30	31	32	33	28	29	30	31	32	33	28	29	30	31	32	33
	Yea	56	52	56	53	53	Yea	31	28	31	30	30	Yea	25	24	25	23	23
Nay	0	0	2	3	3	4	Nay	0	0	2	3	2	Nay	0	0	0	0	1

	28	29	30	31	32	33		28	29	30	31	32	33		28	29	30	31	32	33
ALABAMA							INDIANA							NEBRASKA						
Hill	Y	?	?	-	‡	‡	Hartke	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Curtis	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
Sparkman	‡	?	?	-	‡	‡	Capehart	?	?	?	?	?	?	Hruska	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA							IOWA							NEVADA						
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Cannon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA							KANSAS							NEW HAMPSHIRE	?	?	?	?	?	?
Hayden	‡	‡	Y	‡	‡	‡	Carlson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Briggs	?	?	?	?	?	?
Goldwater	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Schoeppel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Cotton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS							KENTUCKY							NEVADA						
Fulbright	?	?	?	-	-	‡	Cooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	?	?	N	-	-	‡	Morton	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Case	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA							LOUISIANA							NEW MEXICO						
Engle	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ellender	?	?	?	-	‡	‡	Anderson	Y	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Long	?	‡	?	N	N	Y	Chavez	?	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
COLORADO							MAINE							NEW YORK						
Carroll	‡	‡	Y	‡	‡	‡	Muskie	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Javits	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Allott	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Keating	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT							MARYLAND							NORTH CAROLINA						
Dodd	?	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	Beall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ervin	?	?	?	-	‡	‡
Bush	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Butler	?	?	?	?	?	?	Jordan	Y	Y	?	-	‡	‡
DELAWARE							MASSACHUSETTS							NORTH DAKOTA						
Frear	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	‡	Kennedy	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	Brunsdale	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Saltonstall	Y	?	Y	?	?	?	Young	?	?	Y	?	?	?
FLORIDA							MICHIGAN							OHIO						
Holland	‡	-	-	-	Y		Hart	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Lausche	?	?	‡	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	‡	Y	Y	-	-	‡	McNamara	‡	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y	Young	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA							MINNESOTA							OKLAHOMA						
Russell	?	?	?	-	-	‡	Humphrey	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	Kerr	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	‡
Talmadge	‡	‡	?	N	?	‡	McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	‡	Monroe	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
HAWAII							MISSISSIPPI							OREGON						
Long	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Eastland	?	?	?	-	‡	‡	Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fong	‡	?	?	?	?	?	Stennis	†	?	N	N	N	Y	Neuberger	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
IDAHO							MISSOURI	?	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	PENNSYLVANIA	Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Church	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hennings	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	Scott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Duorshak	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Symington	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	RHODE ISLAND	Green	?	?	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS							MONTANA	†	?	N	N	N	Y	Pastore	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Mansfield	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	WYOMING	McGee	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	‡	?	?	?	?	?	Murray	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	O'Mahoney	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

Democrats in this type, Republicans in Italics

CQ House Votes 7 through 11.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 11, 13, 17, 18, 20.)

House Authorizes Funds for NASA and Military Construction, Votes to Debate Civil Rights, Foreign Investments Bills

7. H Res 467. An open rule for debate on HR 10777, military construction authorizations. (See RC 10 below) Agreed to 311-1 (D 200-0; R 111-1), March 7, 1960. The President did not take a position on the rule. (See story p. 401)
8. H Res 468. Closed rule for debate on HR 5, the Foreign Investment Incentive Tax Act. Motion to order the previous question on adoption of the rule. Agreed to 236-127 (D 162-69; R 74-58), March 8, 1960. Approval of the motion brought the rule to an immediate vote. Had the motion been defeated, Rep. Thomson (R Wyo.) would have offered a substitute rule to permit House consideration of a bill (HR 4918) which in effect would make Tariff Commission recommendations binding upon the President. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 400)
9. HR 10809. Authorize appropriation of \$915 million for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal 1961. Passed 398-11 (D 256-6; R 142-5), March 9, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 400)
10. HR 10777. Authorize appropriation of \$1,103,823,000 for military construction in fiscal 1961. Passed 406-4 (D 263-3; R 143-1), March 9, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 401)
11. H Res 359. An open rule providing 15 hours of House debate on HR 8601, the Civil Rights Act. Agreed to 314-93 (D 177-84; R 137-9), March 10, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 399)

Vote No.	TOTAL					Vote No.	DEMOCRATIC					Vote No.	REPUBLICAN				
	7	8	9	10	11		7	8	9	10	11		7	8	9	10	11
Yea	311	236	398	406	314	Yea	200	162	256	263	177	Yea	111	74	142	143	137
Nay	1	127	11	4	93	Nay	0	69	6	3	84	Nay	1	58	5	1	9

	7	8	9	10	11		7	8	9	10	11		7	8	9	10	11
ALABAMA																	
3 Andrews	Y	N	Y	Y	N	25 Kasem	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	HAWAII	Y	Y	?	?	?
1 Boykin	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	17 King	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Inouye	Y	Y	?	?	?
7 Elliott	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	26 Roosevelt	?	N	Y	Y	Y	IDAHO	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Grant	?	?	?	X	X	21 Hiestand	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Pfost	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Huddleston	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	18 Hasmer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Budge	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	16 Jackson	Y	N	Y	?	Y	25 Gray	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains	?	Y	Y	Y	N	24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Mack	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
4 Roberts	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	15 McDonough	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	24 Price	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Selden	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	20 Smith	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	23 Shipley	?	?	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA																	
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Allen	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA																	
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	17 Arends	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Rogers	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	19 Chipertfield	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS																	
5 Alford	?	?	Y	Y	N	3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Hoffman	?	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Gothings	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	AL Kowalski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	15 Mason	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Monagan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	18 Michel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills	Y	?	Y	Y	N	DELAWARE	AL McDowell	?	Y	Y	Y	20 Simpson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell	Y	N	Y	Y	N	FLORIDA	2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	N	22 Springer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Giaimo	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA																	
7 Cohan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Herlong	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Irwin	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Matthews	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Kluczynski	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	9 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Libonati	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 McFall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	10 Shad	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Miller (C.W.)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Hale	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	6 O'Brien	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller (G.P.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Landrum	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Sound	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Mitchell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Rostenkowski	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	15 Utter	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Sheppard	Y	N	?	Y	Y	16 Cramer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Church	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	17 Gandy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Collier	Y	N	Y	?	Y
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	18 Gruening	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Derwinski	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	19 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	INDIANA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Barr	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Brademas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Utt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	22 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Denton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 Wilson	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	23 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Hogan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Younger	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	24 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Harmon	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Los Angeles County																	
23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	25 Kasem	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Madden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Holifield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Jackson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Roush	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
						17 King	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Wampler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
						26 Roosevelt	?	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Adair	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
						27 Hefner	?	?	Y	Y	Y	8 Bray	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
						28 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Halleck	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
						29 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						30 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						31 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						32 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						33 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						34 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						35 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						36 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						37 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						38 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						39 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						40 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						41 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						42 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						43 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						44 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						45 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						46 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						47 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						48 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						49 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						50 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						51 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						52 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						53 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						54 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						55 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						56 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						57 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						58 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						59 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						60 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						61 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						62 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						63 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						64 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						65 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						66 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						67 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						68 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						69 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						70 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						71 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						72 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						73 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						74 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						75 Hefner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
						76 Hefner	Y	Y	Y								

CQ House Votes 7 through 11.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 11, 13, 17, 18, 20.)

	7	8	9	10	11		7	8	9	10	11		7	8	9	10	11	
6 Morrison	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	NEBRASKA	7 Lennon	Y	N	Y	Y	N	6 McMillan	Y	Y	Y	N	
5 Passman	Y	N	Y	Y	N	3 Brock	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Scott	Y	N	Y	Y	N	
7 Thompson	?	?	Y	Y	N	4 McGinley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Whitener	Y	N	Y	Y	N	
3 Willis	?	Y	?	?	N	2 Cunningham	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	10 Jonas	Y	N	Y	Y	N	
MAINE						1 Weaver	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	NORTH DAKOTA						
2 Coffin	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	NEVADA	7 Lennon	Y	N	Y	Y	N	6 McMillan	Y	Y	Y	N	
1 Oliver	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	AL Baring	?	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Scott	Y	N	Y	Y	N	
3 McIntire	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE	11 Whitener	Y	N	Y	Y	N	11 Whitener	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND						2 Bass	?	?	Y	Y	Y	10 Jonas	Y	N	Y	Y	N	
2 Brewster	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	1 Merrow	?	?	?	?	Y	OHIO						
4 Fallon	?	?	Y	Y	Y	11 Addonizio	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Ashley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
6 Foley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Daniels	?	?	Y	Y	Y	11 Cook	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
7 Friedel	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Gallagher	?	?	Y	Y	Y	20 Feighan	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	
3 Garmatz	?	?	Y	Y	Y	10 Rodino	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	18 Hays	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
1 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Thompson	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	19 Kirwan	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	
5 Lankford	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Auchincloss	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	17 Levering	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
MASSACHUSETTS						1 Cabill	?	?	Y	Y	Y	10 Moeller	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Canfield	?	?	Y	Y	Y	6 Vacancy	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
13 Burke	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Vanik	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
4 Donahue	?	?	Y	Y	Y	5 Frelinghuysen	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
7 Lane	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	22 Wallbauer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Baumhart	?	?	?	?	?	
8 Macdonald	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Betts	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
12 McCormack	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	NEW JERSEY	22 Bolton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	22 Bolton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 O'Neill	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Addonizio	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Bou	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
3 Philbin	?	?	Y	Y	Y	12 Montoya	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Brown	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
6 Bates	?	?	Y	Y	Y	13 Morris	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Devine	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NEW MEXICO	15 Henderson	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Hess	?	?	Y	Y	Y
10 Curtis	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	AL Montoya	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Latta	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
9 Keith	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	NEW YORK	4 McCulloch	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Steed	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Martin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	30 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Scherer	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
5 Rogers	Y	?	?	Y	Y	32 Stratton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	OKLAHOMA						
MICHIGAN						27 Barry	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
7 O'Hara	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Becker	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Edmondson	?	N	Y	Y	Y	
12 Bennett	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Derautanian	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Jarman	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	
8 Bentley	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	26 Donley	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Morris	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
18 Bruemfeld	?	N	Y	Y	Y	33 Kilburn	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Steed	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	40 Miller	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Belcher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	28 St. George	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	OREGON						
5 Ford	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	30 Ostertag	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Green	Y	N	Y	?	?	
9 Griffin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	42 Pillion	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Porter	Y	N	?	?	?	
4 Hoffman	Y	N	N	?	Y	34 Pirnie	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Ullman	Y	N	Y	Y	?	
3 Johansen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	43 Goodell	?	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Norblad	Y	N	Y	Y	?	
11 Knox	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	35 Riehman	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	PENNSYLVANIA						
2 Meader	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	37 Robison	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	25 Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Detroit-Wayne County						38 St. George	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Dent	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
13 Diggs	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	39 Taber	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	11 Flood	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
15 Dingell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	40 Taylor	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	30 Holland	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
17 Griffiths	?	?	Y	Y	Y	41 Wainwright	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	28 Moathead	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
16 Lesinski	?	N	Y	Y	Y	42 Weis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	26 Morgan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
1 Machrowicz	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	29 Wharton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	10 Prokop	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
14 Rabaut	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	New York City	19 Quigley	?	N	Y	Y	Y	19 Quigley	?	N	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA						12 Anfuso	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	14 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
8 Blatnik	?	?	Y	Y	?	24 Buckley	?	?	?	?	Y	15 Walter	?	N	?	Y	Y	
4 Karth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Cellier	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	17 Vacancy	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	
6 Marshall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Delaney	?	?	Y	Y	Y	29 Corbett	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
3 Wier	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	23 Vacancy	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
7 Anderson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	19 Farbstein	?	N	Y	Y	Y	9 Dague	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
1 Quite	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	22 Healey	?	?	Y	Y	Y	11 Fenton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
5 Judd	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Holtzman	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	27 Fulton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
9 Langen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	10 Kelly	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	23 Gavin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Keogh	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	24 Kearns	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	
MISSISSIPPI						13 Multer	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Lafore	?	2	Y	Y	Y	
1 Abernethy	Y	N	Y	Y	N	16 Powell	?	?	?	?	Y	7 Milliken	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
6 Colmer	Y	N	Y	Y	N	14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Mumma	?	?	?	?	?	
3 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	18 Santangelo	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	22 Saylor	?	N	Y	Y	Y	
2 Whitten	Y	N	Y	Y	N	20 Teller	?	?	Y	Y	Y	18 Vacancy	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	
4 Williams	Y	N	N	Y	N	21 Zelenko	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	20 Van Zandt	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
5 Winstead	Y	N	Y	Y	N	5 Bosch	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Philadelphia						
MISSOURI						12 Dorn	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Barrett	?	Y	Y	Y		
5 Bolling	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	25 Fino	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Byrne	?	Y	Y	Y		
7 Brown	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Halpern	?	?	Y	Y	Y	2 Granahan	Y	Y	Y	Y		
9 Cannon	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	17 Lindsay	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Green	?	Y	Y	Y		
8 Carnahan	?	?	Y	Y	Y	15 Ray	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Nix	?	Y	Y	Y		
4 Randall	?	?	?	?	Y	9 Alexander	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Toll	?	Y	Y	Y		
6 Hull	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Bonner	?	?	2	Y	Y	RHODE ISLAND						
10 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Cooley	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Fogarty	Y	Y	Y	Y		
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Fountain	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Forand	?	Y	Y	Y		
11 Moulder	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Kitchin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	SOUTH CAROLINA						
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Vacancy	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Ashmore	Y	N	Y	Y		
2 Curtis	?	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Kitchin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Dorn	Y	N	Y	Y		
MONTANA						5 Hemphill	?	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Hemphill	?	N	Y	Y		
2 Anderson	?	?	?	Y	?						WYOMING							
1 Metcalf	?	N	Y	Y	?						AL Thomson	Y	N	Y	Y			

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

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Week ending March 11, 1960 -- PAGE 433

CQ Senate Votes 34 through 36.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

(For earlier votes, see p. 431)

Senate Rejects Cloture Move on Civil Rights Filibuster, Tables Part III Plan, Reduces Court Obstruction Penalty

34. Civil Rights Proposals. Douglas (D Ill.)-Javits (R N.Y.) motion to limit debate by invoking cloture on the civil rights filibuster (two-thirds majority required). Rejected 42-53 (D 30-33; R 12-20), March 10, 1960 (64 "yeas" were required for adoption). The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 399)

35. Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion to table Case (R S.D.) amendment to the pending Administration bill to add Part III, empowering the Attorney General to seek in-

junctions to protect any civil right. Tabling motion agreed to 55-38 (D 34-28; R 21-10), March 10, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

36. Civil Rights Proposals. Ervin (D N.C.) amendment to the first section of the Administration bill, reducing penalties for obstructing court orders on school desegregation to a \$1,000 fine and/or one year in prison. Agreed to 89-0 (D 61-0; R 28-0), March 10, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

Vote No.	TOTAL			Vote No.	DEMOCRATIC			Vote No.	REPUBLICAN		
	34	35	36		34	35	36		34	35	36
Yea	42	55	89	Yea	30	34	61	Yea	12	21	28
Nay	53	38	0	Nay	33	28	0	Nay	20	10	0

34 35 36			34 35 36			34 35 36			34 35 36		
ALABAMA			INDIANA			NEBRASKA			Y	Record Vote For (yea).	
Hill	N	Y	Hartke	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	Paired For.	
Sparkman	N	Y	Capehart	N	†	Curtis	N	Y	‡	Announced For, CQ Poll For.	
ALASKA			IOWA	N	Y	Heuska	N	Y	N	Record Vote Against (nay).	
Bartlett	Y	N	Hickenlooper	N	Y	Bible	N	Y	X	Paired Against.	
Gruening	Y	N	Martin	N	Y	Cannon	N	N	—	Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.	
ARIZONA			KANSAS	N	Y	Briggs	N	Y	?	Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.	
Hayden	N	Y	Carlson	N	Y	Cotton	Y	Y			
Goldwater	N	Y	Schoeppel	N	Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE					
ARKANSAS			KENTUCKY	Y	N	Williams	Y	N			
Fulbright	N	Y	Cooper	Y	N	Case	Y	N			
McClellan	N	Y	Morton	Y	Y	NEW JERSEY					
CALIFORNIA			LOUISIANA	N	Y	Anderson	Y	Y			
Engle	Y	N	Ellender	N	Y	Chavez	Y	Y			
Kuchel	Y	N	Long	N	Y	NEW MEXICO					
COLORADO			MUSKIE	Y	N	Anderson	Y	N			
Carroll	Y	N	Smith	N	N	Case	Y	N			
Allott	Y	N	MARYLAND	N	Y	NEW YORK					
CONNECTICUT			Beall	Y	N	Javits	Y	N			
Dodd	†	X	Butler	N	Y	Kearns	Y	N			
Bush	Y	N	MASSACHUSETTS			Ervin	N	Y			
DELAWARE			Kennedy	Y	N	Jordan	N	Y			
Frear	N	Y	Saltonstall	Y	Y	NORTH DAKOTA					
Williams	N	Y	MICHIGAN			Brundage	N	Y			
FLORIDA			Hart	Y	N	Young	N	Y			
Holland	N	Y	McNamara	Y	N	OHIO					
Sathers	N	Y	MINNESOTA			Lausche	Y	N			
GEORGIA			Humphrey	Y	N	Young	Y	N			
Russell	N	Y	McCarthy	Y	N	OKLAHOMA					
Talmadge	N	Y	MISSISSIPPI			Kerr	N	Y			
HAWAII			Eastland	N	Y	Monroney	N	Y			
Long	Y	Y	Stennis	N	Y	OREGON					
Fong	—	†	MISSOURI			Morse	Y	N			
IDAHO			Hennings	Y	N	Neuberger	†	—			
Church	Y	N	Symington	Y	N	PENNSYLVANIA		—			
Dworsak	N	Y	MONTANA			Clark	Y	N			
ILLINOIS			Mansfield	N	Y	Scott	Y	N			
Douglas	Y	N	Murray	N	Y	RHODE ISLAND					
Pirkson	N	Y				Green	N	N			
						Pastore	Y	N			

Democrats in this type, Republicans in Italics

[†]Neuberger died March 9.

Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.

Committee Hearings

- March 14 -- HAZARDOUS HOUSEHOLD SUBSTANCES (HR 5260), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Health and Safety Subcommittee.
- March 14-15 -- WHEAT, House Agriculture.
- March 15 -- ROBERT WILSON NOMINATION TO AEC, Joint Atomic Energy.
- March 15 -- REGULATORY AGENCIES CODE OF ETHICS (HR 4800, HR 6774), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- March 15 -- VETERANS LEGISLATION, House Veterans' Affairs.
- March 15 -- CREDIT FINANCE CHARGES (S 2755), Senate Banking and Currency, Production and Stabilization Subc.
- March 15-18 -- U.S. EXPORTS AND WORLD TRADE, Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- March 16 -- NATIONAL FORESTS, (HR 10572, 10465), House Agriculture, Forest Subc.
- March 16 -- U.S. AFRICA POLICY, Senate Foreign Relations.
- March 21 -- PROBLEMS OF AGED, Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Subcommittee on Problems of Aged and Aging.
- March 21-22 -- SINO-SOVIET BLOC TRADE, Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- March 21-23 -- FEDERAL AID TO HIGHER EDUCATION (HR 4267), House Education and Labor, Special Education Subc.
- March 22-25 -- ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH, Joint Atomic Energy, Research and Development Subc.
- March 24 -- COMMUTER SERVICE (S 3020), Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- March 28-29 -- FOREIGN TAX CREDIT "GROSS UPS" (HR 10589), House Ways and Means.
- March 29-30 -- U.S. TRADE AND COMMON MARKETS, Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- April 5-7 -- AUTHORIZATION HEARINGS, Joint Atomic Energy.
- April 5-7 -- DEFENSE DEPARTMENT POLICIES, Senate Small Business, Government Procurement Subc.

Political Events

- March 14 -- MARYLAND FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential primary.
- March 18 -- NORTH CAROLINA FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary.
- March 18-20 -- WASHINGTON DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, Spokane, Wash.
- March 24 -- INDIANA FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential and Congressional primaries.

- March 25-27 -- DEMOCRATIC MIDWEST CONFERENCE, Sheridan Cadillac Hotel, Detroit.
- March 25-27 -- COLORADO DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, Denver, Colo.
- March 31 -- KENTUCKY FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary.
- April 1 -- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential primary.
- April 1 and 2 -- CALIFORNIA FINAL FILING DATES, varying by locale, for Congressional primary.
- April 2 -- IOWA FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary.
- April 2-5 -- REPUBLICAN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE, Sheridan Park Hotel, Washington, D.C.
- April 4 -- MAINE FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary.
- April 5 -- WISCONSIN PRESIDENTIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARIES.
- April 12 -- ILLINOIS PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY, election of district convention delegates.
- April 13 -- VIRGINIA FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary.

Other Events

- March 14-17 -- NATIONAL FARMERS UNION CONVENTION, Shirley-Savoy Hotel, Denver.
- March 15 -- 10-NATION DISARMAMENT TALKS, Geneva.
- March 15-17 -- DR. KONRAD ADENAUER'S VISIT, Washington.
- March 17 -- LAW OF THE SEA CONFERENCE, in Geneva.
- March 20 -- CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION MEETING, Gatlinburg, Tenn.
- March 21 -- MOUNTAIN SHEEP VS. NEZ PERCE, Federal Power Commission.
- March 21-22 -- CONFERENCE ON SCHOOL INTERGRATION PROBLEMS, Federal Commission on Civil Rights, Gatlinburg, Tenn.
- March 21-24 -- ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA, annual convention, San Francisco. Debate between Sen. Goldwater and Paul Butler.
- March 22-24 -- SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER FERNANDO MARIA CASTIELLA Y MAIZ, visit to United States.
- March 27-April 2 -- WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH.
- April 5-14 -- COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT ALBERTO L. CAMARGO, visit to U.S.
- April 10-15 -- INSTITUTE OF INVESTMENT BANKING, 8th annual session, Philadelphia.
- April 11 -- AFL-CIO OPERATING ENGINEERS, convention, Miami Beach.

Lobby Spending Organized pressure groups spent over \$4 million in 1959 in attempts to influence Congress, according to a Congressional Quarterly study. Top spender of the 275 registered lobbyists was the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, which reported laying out over \$240,000 -- the biggest total for a single group since 1953. The Mutual Life Insurance Companies Temporary Committee on Taxation was the second highest spender. Congressional Quarterly's story lists the outlays of each of the 275 registered groups. (Page 404)

Civil Rights

As the fourth week of debate on civil rights drew to a close, the Senate rejected a move to invoke cloture and shut off the Southern filibuster. Needing a two-thirds vote to break the filibuster, a Republican-Democratic Northern coalition could muster only 42 votes, against 53 opposing cloture. In a second key vote, the Senate turned down a proposal to add to the civil rights bill a "Part III" provision permitting the Justice Department to bring suits for school desegregation. In the House, the civil rights bill came to the floor March 10. (Page 399)

Regulatory Agencies

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee March 15 will open hearings on two controversial proposals to outlaw improper influence in the regulatory agencies. The hearings come three years after the first sensational disclosures of influence in the Mack-Whiteside and Adams-Goldfine cases. Under consideration are two bills -- one drafted by the Special Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight and one proposed by the American Bar Assn. (Page 428)

New Hampshire Primary

Record votes were piled up for Senator John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Vice President Richard M. Nixon in the Democratic and Republican Presidential primaries in New Hampshire March 8. Kennedy received 42,969 votes -- the highest figure ever cast for a Democratic Presidential aspirant in the New Hampshire primary. In Republican balloting Nixon was given 65,077 votes -- 9,026 more than Eisenhower received in the 1956 New Hampshire primary. (Page 414)

Roll-Call Votes

HOUSE: Military construction, foreign investments, space funds, civil rights, page 432.
SENATE: Civil rights, page 431, 434.

Sen. Neuberger Dies

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) died March 9 in Portland, Ore., of a cerebral hemorrhage at the age of 47. Neuberger, who despite cancer surgery last year had recently been pronounced physically fit to run for reelection, had announced March 1 he would seek another Senate term in November. (Page 414)

Migrant Farm Workers

Proposals to improve the pay and working conditions of America's half million domestic migrant farm workers are expected shortly from the Labor Department and the President's Committee on Migratory Labor. A Congressional Quarterly Fact Sheet outlines the status of migrant workers under federal and state law, and describes the work of a special Senate subcommittee studying their problems. (Page 409)

Around the Capitol

John C. Doerfer resigned as chairman of the Federal Communications Commission as payola hearings continued in the House...the Rains housing bill, the "health for peace" bill and measures amending the Mineral Leasing Act and creating 45 new federal judgeships won House committee and subcommittee approval...ICA chief James W. Riddleberger outlined a new Administration plan for concentrating foreign aid on "economic strongpoints" overseas...the House passed the NASA appropriations and military construction bills but shelved the Boggs bill to stimulate U.S. investments abroad.... (Page 401-403, 424-27)

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